



THE ANTIQUARY.



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A MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO THE STUDY  
OF THE PAST.



*Instructed by the Antiquary times,  
He must, he is, he cannot but be wise.*

TROILUS AND CRESSIDA, Act ii., sc. 3.



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JANUARY, 1901.

## Notes of the Month.

THE British School at Rome was announced to open in December. The director (Mr. G. Rushforth) wishes it to be known that he will be happy to explain the principal recent discoveries relating to ancient and mediæval Rome to any University graduates and members of the teaching staff of public schools who may be visiting Rome during the Christmas or Easter vacations. Those who wish to avail themselves of this offer are requested to communicate with the director as soon as possible at the British Embassy.

Workmen engaged in drainage excavations on the site of New Place, Stratford-on-Avon, have lately come upon the original foundations of the "Great House," as "New Place" was called before Shakespeare lived there. One of the walls, 3 feet 6 inches in thickness, is of solid stonework, and marks the eastern boundary of the house. Running parallel an ancient brick wall was also discovered, and the investigations being continued, a mediæval well, 24 feet deep and about 5 feet in diameter at top, was found at the extreme end. It is constructed of huge blocks of stone nearly 2 feet in thickness. The house was built by Sir Hugh Clopton in the reign of Henry VII., and it is thought that this was Sir Hugh's private well, as there are clear traces of a walled passage to it from the house. Pieces of old pottery and glass, a broken sack bottle, the material being exactly like that used for Shakespeare's jug in the museum

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at the Birthplace, and other relics, have been found, together with a number of stone Snow-hill slabs, which probably formed the roofing of the house. The old foundation walls and well are to be preserved and shown, and investigations are still going on.

In 1895 the trustees of the British Museum purchased a fine papyrus roll, written on both sides, the obverse bearing a series of revenue returns, dated in the "7" year of the Emperor Claudius, B.C. 46-47, and the reverse a series of magic tales written in Demotic. The latter, with a fine facsimile, have been published by the Clarendon Press, Oxford, accompanied with a translation and commentary from the pen of Mr. F. Ll. Griffith, the Egyptologist. The stories are part of a series which centre in a hero named Khamuas, High Priest of Memphis, the historical original being the Prince Regent Kha-m-uas, the son of Rameses II. The writer of these stories has collected a great quantity of folk legends which were current in Egypt at the time when this manuscript was written, about A.D. 70-80; and the papyrus may certainly be described as one of the richest collections of first-century tales ever discovered.

Several old record books connected with Furness Abbey have been found in H.M. Office of Stationery, and in the old Latin are several references which have not before been translated. In A.D. 1138 the name of Furness is shown to be derived from Furtherness, and in 1266 mention is made of the death of William de Middleton, Lord Abbot of Furness, "who diligently ruled for thirty years or more, and he died an old man well stricken in years." On Abbot St. Benedict's Day, March 21, 1269, Sir Michael de Furness was drowned on Leven sands. He had dined at the Priory of Cartmel, and was crossing to the Manor of Addingham, now the rectory of Dr. Hayman. In 1272, on the morrow of the Purification of St. Mary (February 3), the Justices in Eyre came to Lancaster, where the Abbot of Furness was appointed Chief Justice; but he took means to have himself withdrawn by letters of the lord the King, which was done. On March 25, 1276, it is stated in another part of the record book that Richard, Bishop of Man and the Isles, died,

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and was entombed in the Abbey of Furness on the day of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin. Forty-six years later the Scots came into England through the midst of Furness and the county of Lancaster, laying waste on all sides, without any damage of their own, collecting an immense booty of gold and silver, animals, church ornaments, bedding, linen, etc.



Canon Routledge reports that the trustees have begun a systematic excavation of the recently bought St. Augustine's Abbey Field site, at Canterbury. The remains of the early Saxon chapel of St. Pancras have been uncovered—a pigstye having been disestablished in the process—and the area excavated to the floor. The plan, as now completely revealed, is a valuable addition to the few early Saxon plans that have been recovered or have come down to us. Operations on the site of the great abbey church of St. Peter and St. Paul, which is known to cover the sites of two other early Saxon churches—viz., that built by King Ethelbert for St. Augustine, and the Chapel of Our Lady built by Eadbald—were only tentative, partly on account of the approach of winter, and partly owing to the impossibility of removing at present the huge mass of earth, to the depth of several feet, which was deposited twenty years ago on the site of the presbytery. Despite all hindrances, the north end of the transept was opened out, with remains of an apsidal chapel to the east. Certain walls at the east end of the church have also been partly unearthed, but the work here is at present of too fragmentary a character for any positive statement to be made. Among the rubbish there were found many gaily painted stones, together with carved and gilded Purbeck marble fragments, and bits of porphyry and serpentine mosaic belonging (no doubt) to some rich shrine, possibly that of St. Augustine. Other buildings have been partly traced, including the chapter-house, which was over 80 feet long and nearly 40 feet wide, also walls of a large hall running eastwards, probably the infirmary.



At the sale of a part of Lord Ashburton's library in November, some rare Americana and other books brought high prices. *A Re-*

*lation of Maryland*, with map, 1635, fetched £165, and £240 was given for Winslow's *Good News from New England*, 1624. *New England's Plantation*, 1630, sold for £98; while Denton's *Brief Description of New York*, 1670, dated, brought no less than £400. A copy of Pellicer's *Don Quixote*, on vellum, in seven vols. (1797-98), realized £46. A collection of *Poetical Tracts of the Seventeenth Century*, by Waller and others, was sold for £91. Some extra-illustrated books brought good prices. Lysons's *Environs*, in eleven vols., sold for £62; and Nichols's *History of Leicester*, extended to eight vols., realized £100.



We hear that the Midhurst District Council is trying to convert the famous "Close Walks" at Cowdray, Sussex, which consist of four avenues of ancient yews, into a sewage farm. The attempt, for which we cordially wish complete failure, recalls a curious story of a fulfilled curse. At the dissolution of the monasteries, Sir Anthony Browne obtained a grant of Battle Abbey and the Priory of Easebourne, the parish in which the ruins of Cowdray are situate, and according to a picturesque tradition one of the monks cursed him to his face, and prophesied that "by fire and water" his race should perish out of the land. What foundation there may be for the story no man can say; but unquestionably the Brownes did so perish.



At the annual meeting of the Henry Bradshaw Society, held in November, the membership and the finances were both stated to be in a satisfactory condition. Good progress, it was reported, had been made with the works in hand, and the volumes for 1900 were nearly ready for distribution. These will consist of the first portion of the *Directorium Sacerdotum*, or *Sarum Pica*, edited by Mr. Christopher Wordsworth, and a volume of *Coronation Orders*, edited by Dr. Wickham Legg. The second part of the *Pica* will, it is hoped, be ready for issue in 1901, and a volume of facsimiles of early *Horæ B.M.V.* is also in an advanced stage. Among the other works in preparation, or about to be undertaken, are an edition of MS. Harl. 2961 (an eleventh-century English *Collectare*), editions of the *consuetudinaries* of St. Augustine's, Canter-

bury, and of Westminster, and of certain English Pontificals.



A correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Jerusalem, November 15, complains of the wholesale destruction of historical monuments which is permitted by the Turkish Government. He says: "The following may serve as examples. Two years ago a singularly interesting historical treasure was found in Jerusalem, the Cufic inscription at the entrance of the small mosque of Omar, once standing within the arcaded porch of Constantine's Basilica of the Holy Sepulchre, and dating from the seventh century. It was cut on a stone of the original Roman building, and therefore *in situ*. On being found it was voted a mystery, because the small mosque of Omar was rebuilt on a quite different site after the Crusades, and this fact is unknown to modern natives of Jerusalem. However, to please various parties the old stone was torn from its position, and the inscription was sawn off and sent to Constantinople for better investigation. Its present fate is unknown. The interesting and well-preserved Church of St. Jeremiah of the thirteenth century at Abu Gosh, near Jerusalem, has been presented to the French Government, and a proposed 'restoration' is now on foot. An article in the *Rassegna Nazionale* of Florence last August gives an account of how it is to be rebuilt in the interests of Catholicism as opposed to the Orthodox Church, but no mention is made of the archæological interest which will be completely destroyed by such a 'restoration.' To-day a friend, returning from a ride on the other side of Jordan, has given me a deplorable account of what is happening to the hitherto marvellously preserved cities of the Decapolis. The colonies recently planted in that region have selected the most famous cities for the purpose of turning them into stone quarries. Gerash (Gerasa) is filled with a Mahomedan colony which is provided with carts (a very modern innovation in the Levant), and the work of destruction is proceeding in a methodical manner. The famous 'street of columns' is disappearing before the picks of the settlers, and the columns are being broken up for building material. The curious circular colonnade at one end of the city is not yet

touched. At Amman many of the well-preserved Roman monuments have disappeared during the past year. The great theatre is now nearly gone, and the carved stonework of the temples and other public buildings is being treated in the style of the unfortunate remains at Famagusta, to which I referred on a former occasion; it is being defaced, or rather 'refaced,' with new dressing before being re-used to build the squalid huts of modern days. Cæsarea and Sebaste are examples of what has been done during the past ten years in the way of destruction, perhaps better known to your readers, but the same system is now being carried out on a truly colossal scale all round the Levant. It would be difficult to enumerate the cities, towns, castles, and isolated monuments which are vanishing with the nineteenth century."



During the week ended December 8 Messrs. Sotheby sold many autograph letters of interest. The following is extracted from an amusing epistle to Mrs. Garrick by the famous player Kitty Clive. It is dated "Clive's Den, September 22, 1775," and was sold for £18:

"I delivered your message to Mrs. Franks, and she seemed quite happy in being sure she shall have the pleasure of seeing the Garricks' 'Læna.' She said everybody admired Mrs. Garrick's character who had heard of her; my reply was natural and wise; that everybody must love Mrs. Garrick when they was acquainted with her; I speak by experience; I must not say one word to the dear man (Garrick) to-day, for I know he is so busy in moulding up his new Pope for to-morrow, that he would snap as he did at his Jew when he held King Lear's map the wrong end upwards; I will not wish she may be shocking; but I will wish my poor pope was brought back to the Castle of St. Angelo. I have read of there being three popes at one time. I believe the Garrick has at present twice that number, but there was not then, nor will be now, but one right pope; I wou'd give fifty pounds (and I am but poor) that he thought so to. I have settled with Mrs. Franks for next Thursday if it will be agreeable to you; if not, any other day you will appoint I am sure will be so to her, and I desire that you and Mr. Garrick wou'd

that day eat your mutton with the pivy, it will be quite the thing, we will dine at a quarter after two, so you will get home by daylight."



Driffield, in Yorkshire, is fortunate beyond most towns of its size in the possession of a well-equipped museum of archæology and geology, which contains the extensive collections made by Mr. J. R. Mortimer. The



Yorkshire Wolds used to be one of the most fruitful collecting grounds for prehistoric



relics in England, and Mr. Mortimer obtained large numbers of specimens of flint and stone implements with comparative ease, where now, so often has the ground been gone over, it is difficult to obtain a few good examples. More important are the many skeletons, with the vases and objects of stone, bronze, bone, jet, etc., which have been obtained from the numerous barrows, the opening of which has been Mr. Mortimer's hobby during a period of some forty years. He has examined more than 300, and the Driffield Museum has been greatly enriched by his labours. The first illustration on this page shows a very fine bronze dagger or knife, with a bone pummel, obtained from a barrow at Garton Slack. The handle contains over forty bronze rivets. Our second illustration shows a food vase, finely ornamented, found in a barrow at Fimber.

The museum, besides an abundance of such relics of early Britain, contains many Danish and American antiquities, Roman and Romano-British pottery and other remains, and an extensive geological section. A fully illustrated and very carefully compiled catalogue of the contents of the Mortimer Museum, by Mr. T. Sheppard, F.G.S., to whose courtesy we are indebted for the use of the two blocks, has lately been issued by Messrs. A. Brown and Sons, Limited, of Hull, and of 5, Farringdon Avenue, London, E.C., at the very moderate price of 1s. net.



The recent demolition of No. 28, Leicester Square—one of the very few remaining old



houses in this historic thoroughfare—is especially interesting from the fact that towards the latter part of last century it was owned by John Hunter, the renowned surgeon, who built at the rear his famous museum of comparative anatomy. One of the first of the osteological treasures to find a place within its walls was the skeleton of O'Brien, the Irish giant, which is now in the museum of the Royal College of Surgeons at Lincoln's Inn. One of Hunter's neighbours was Hogarth, who resided "on the east side of Leicester Fields," at the Golden Head, which afterwards developed into the Sablonnière Hotel, and is now the familiar building at the corner of the square known as Archbishop Tenison's School. Hunter's remains were originally buried in the adjoining church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, and in the square itself his memory is still perpetuated by one of the busts which were executed at the instance of the late Baron Grant.



Mr. Nimmo announces that the following subjects will be included in his "Semitic Series," the first volume of which we reviewed some months ago. There is to be a volume on Phœnicia, treating of history and government, colonies, trade, and religion; one on Arabian discoveries and Arabian religion and history until the time of the Prophet; one on Arabic literature and science since the Prophet's time; and one on the influence of Semitic art and mythology on Western nations.



It is reported from Carthage that the remains of the ancient theatre of the Odéon, against which Tertullian fulminated, have been found. It is semicircular in form, and bears many traces of vanished splendour. Several statues of Græco-Roman origin, with the remains of colouring visible, with some portrait busts of the Cæsars, have been found on the site, and have been sent to the Museum of Bardo.



Mr. P. E. Roberts, who has edited the second volume of the late Sir William Hunter's *History of India*, has been able to verify some interesting facts concerning the connection of descendants of Cromwell and

Milton with the East India Company. The reconstruction of the company was one of the Protector's great achievements. His grandson, Sir John Russell (son of Cromwell's youngest daughter), was Governor of Bengal during the years 1711-13. His great-grandson, also in the female line, Sir Henry Frankland, was Governor of the same Presidency in 1726-28. Mr. Roberts also says that "another great-grandson of Cromwell, Sir Francis Russell, seventh Baronet, was a member of the Bengal Council," and that the Protector's descendants long formed one of the powerful family connections of the East India Company. Mr. Roberts has derived his information from Mrs. Frankland-Russell-Astley, of Checkers Court, the present representative of one of the Cromwellian branches. Milton's grandson, Caleb Clarke, filled the office of "Parish Clerk" of Madras, where he died in 1719. The fact is recorded in Professor Masson's *Life of Milton*.



During recent excavations at Pompeii a magnificent bronze statue of Grecian workmanship, 4 feet high, has been brought to light. The statue, which strongly resembles the celebrated "Idolino degli Uffizi" of Florence, is estimated to be worth £20,000. It is in perfect preservation, and seems to have been designed to support a lamp in some villa outside the walls of Pompeii. It is the most important discovery made at Pompeii for the last thirty years.



## England's Oldest Handicrafts.

BY ISABEL SUART ROBSON.

### THE POTTER'S CRAFT.

"No handicraftman's art can with our art compare;  
We potters make our pots of what we potters are."



COMPARED with pottery, all our handicrafts are but of yesterday. How it first became known to man that some products of the earth were made edible by cookery and others vastly improved we shall never know,

for the discovery is older than history; but with the art of cookery, pottery followed as a necessity. The first cook probably fashioned for his own use the requisite pots from the material which lay at his feet—clumsy clay vessels doubtless, half-baked in the sun, but sufficiently serviceable.

From earliest times our countrymen have made various kinds of earthenware, though not always of artistic design or finish. Numerous specimens of British make have been found in the barrows or mounds it was their custom to raise over their dead: dishes, small vessels for holding incense, and drinking-cups, made of local clay, with an admixture of crushed stone to preserve the shape in firing. In all instances these

distinctive decorations, they managed to develop quite dissimilar wares. Three most characteristic kinds of Romano-British potteries we are able to identify through existing specimens. The Castor ware, made at Caistor in Northamptonshire, was a black ware, ornamented with raised figures, chiefly hunting scenes, and gladiatorial combats. Great interest attaches to this pottery, from the fact that it was the first well-ascertained discovery of a Roman pot-works, and at Caistor the first kilns of that period were uncovered. It is computed that over 2,000 people were employed in the old Castor pottery. The New Forest, or Crock-hill, in buff or light reddish brown, was a ware which continued to be manufactured



LATE CELTIC WARE.\*

primitive pots were formed entirely by the hand, without the aid of potter's wheel or lathe, and decorated simply but effectively by impressing the moist clay with a twisted cord or the end of a three-sided stick.

The Roman invasion did much for British pottery. It seems to have been the custom of the conquerors to establish pot-works wherever they formed a town or village of fair size; kilns used by them have been unearthed throughout the southern and midland counties, where they made imitations of the Samian and other noted wares of Gaul and Italy in local clay. By using only the clay of the district with various

until the fifth century; and, lastly, there was the Upchurch ware, made out of clay dug from the marshes at the mouth of the Medway. As this ware was always decorated with dots or bosses, or incised lines variously arranged, it was easily recognised and must have achieved some reputation, since we find examples of it scattered throughout the country and even upon the Continent. A well-preserved Upchurch vessel was found among other relics of the Roman period, in the Roman villa discovered and laid open a few years ago at Darenth in Kent.

When the Romans left the country, they seem to have carried much of the potter's skill with them, for we find the Anglo-Saxons so dissatisfied with British productions that they sent in haste for their own potters. These Saxon craftsmen turned their work upon a wheel, and produced

\* The illustrations to this article are borrowed, by the courtesy of Messrs. George Newnes and Co., Limited, from their *Story of the Potter*, by Charles F. Binns, a capital shilling's-worth, fully illustrated, which gives a succinct, but very readable history of pottery and porcelain in all parts of the world, as well as some account of modern methods.—ED.

articles, coarse and poorly fired, but greatly excelling British work both in potting and finish. Whether they managed to spread their superior knowledge we do not know, but improvement in the pottery of the country was so slow, and so seldom did talent and enterprise come to its aid, that the industry has practically no history until the thirteenth century. Probably in each district some man more deft at the work than his neighbours supplied the local demand for bowls, porringers, and water-pots, and such necessary wares, decorating them according to his own taste and skill.

At the beginning of the thirteenth century potters, however, were extending their labours beyond the circumscribed limits of simple utility. Imagination and ingenuity were being called into play, as may be seen from the curious jugs now in Salisbury and Scarborough Museums and elsewhere, which take the form of warriors upon horseback. The result, in this particular case, can scarcely be justified on the score of artistic beauty, but it is noteworthy as an indication of a "forward movement" in the potter's mind. Until the sixteenth century, the potter's art was almost entirely confined to the manufacture of common domestic vessels, large coarse dishes, cruiskeens, "tygs," pitchers, bowls, cups, candlesticks, butterpots, and such articles. Many other things were, however, imported from the Continent, and our own potters about this time began to copy them—a sufficient evidence of the enterprising spirit gradually growing up among those who followed the craft.

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, one William Simpson proposed to make "in some decayed town within this realme" such pots as had been until then imported from Cologne, by which manufacture he promised that "many a hundred poore men should be sette at worke." Whether he was successful or not we have no record, but later we find two potters of Norwich, Jasper Andries and Jacob Janson, claiming to be "the first that brought in and exercised the said science in this realm," and petitioning Queen Elizabeth "because they had so introduced the science, and been at great charges before they could find materials in the country, to grant them house-room in

or without the liberties of London by the waterside." That at this period English wares had begun to have some reputation is probable, for in an inventory of the goods of a certain Florimond Robertet mention is made of "fine potteries, the best of Italy, Germany, Flanders, England, and Spain."

For the first time intermixtures of various clays were tentatively experimented in, inaugurating the elaborate mixtures of to-day. The early potters were content to fashion their wares of the simple clay that lay near at hand, and would have been bewildered by the various ramifications a single piece of earthenware now goes through before it reaches completion. On an elaborate piece of work twenty workmen in turn will now exercise their art, whilst to produce the painted bowl the peasant's wife uses to contain the breakfast of her rustic husband, says Shaw, "the clays of Dorset and Devonshire, the flints of Kent, the granite of Cornwall, the lead of Montgomery, the manganese of Warwickshire, and the soda of Cheshire must be conveyed from their respective districts, and by ingenious processes, the result of unnumbered experiments, be made to combine with other substances to form the artistic or durable whole." To form the exquisite porcelain of Worcester, at least seven ingredients have to be blended: Cornish china, clay and stone, flint from Dieppe, and calcined bones from America and various parts of England.

Although one of the least changeable arts as to constructive methods, pottery has had extraordinary fluctuations as to locality. We have but to mention Bow, Chelsea, Lowestoft, and the New Forest, to show spots once the scene of busy pot-making industries, which are now only represented in museums and private art-collections. Some places, however, have sustained their early traditions. Fulham in the fifteenth century was manufacturing coarse wares and drain-pipes, and of the ware for which it became famous we have no vessels dated earlier than the reign of Charles II. In 1671 a patent was taken out by John Dwight, M.A., of Christ Church, Oxford, for the "mystery of transparent earthenware commonly known by the names of Porcelaine or China and Persian ware, and also the

Misterie of the Stone were vulgarly called Cologne Ware." His success was sufficient to entitle him to an extension of the patent fourteen years later, and the existing specimens of his work are a convincing proof of such high artistic and technical abilities that his name will always be entitled to honour as a distinguished pioneer in this beautiful industry. He is said not only to have destroyed all his note-books, but to have buried all his models, tools, and moulds in some secret hiding-place of his manufacturing, that no one might avail himself of the secret he had so painfully discovered. Very securely he managed this, for excavations have never yet brought the hiding-place to light. Some years ago, after taking down some old buildings, the workmen, digging for new foundations, discovered a vaulted chamber or cellar, which had been firmly walled up, and was filled with numbers of "gray beards," "bellarmine," and various other vessels, undoubtedly of Dwight's manufacture. Two very tiny cups or pans for artist's paint, one of translucent, mottled, unglazed porcelain, the other more like glazed earthenware, were found a few years ago, embedded 12 feet below the surface, near Wandsworth Bridge, and were probably relics of Dwight's frequent experiments in body and glaze.

The goods now produced at Fulham are glazed and unglazed earthenware, brown ware, white inside, known as Sutherland ware, and terra-cotta, in which very beautiful vases, statues, and stoves are produced. The making of china was added to the other branches of the industry during the year 1873, and has done much to establish a fresh fame for the Fulham works. In body the china is made from Dwight's original recipe, and has therefore a distinct historic interest attached to it beyond its artistic merits.

The earliest English dishes, cups, and "tygs"—two-handed drinking vessels popular in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries—were of red ware, and one of the favourite devices for varying the plain surface was the use of a second clay of different colour put on by a process known as "slip-work." A thin creamy mixture of clay and water was dropped or trailed from a spouted

vessel upon the piece to be decorated, somewhat after the manner in which a bride-cake is ornamented by the confectioner. This style of decoration was, we have good reason to believe, in use at a very early period, though we have no specimens dated further back than the sixteenth century. It is especially associated with "Wrotham," a ware made in Kent, which county may be said to compete with Staffordshire for the distinction of being the first to employ slip-decoration.



TOBY JUG.

Elaborately ornamented dishes, bearing the names of the makers, were among the most characteristic pottery of this period. These dishes, evidently made for ornament rather than use, were usually about 17 or 18 inches across and 3 inches deep, made of common red clay with a wash of pipeclay on the inner surface. This white ground formed a basis for intricate designs in red slip of various shades, and as the whole was glazed with lead a yellowish tinge was given to the background. At the time Dwight was taking out his patent at Fulham Thomas Toft, of Stafford, was the chief maker of these curious dishes, and his designs, taken from



missals, coins, royal arms, and needlework are often very beautiful, though more frequently grotesque. A curious use of "slip" was in the lettering of tombstones. In several churchyards in the Potteries, notably at Burslem and Wolstanton, earthenware headstones in red and brown may be seen, with inscriptions and ornaments put on in white slip. The dates of these memorials range from 1718 to 1767, though one was found as late as 1828. Mural tablets of similar make, bearing the name of the builder, were often inserted in the walls of houses. One has been preserved in the British Museum made of coarse clay, covered with white slip and glazed with lead to give it a yellowish hue. The date 1695 upon it is surmounted by the initials E. E., accompanied by some floral ornamentation, and below is the old distich:

"When this V. C.  
Remember Mee."

Although almost every part of England has been able to claim pottery as an industry of its own, North Staffordshire is essentially the home of ceramic art; and it is interesting to know that the same bed of clay which to-day produces material for articles of daily use produced 1,500 years ago the vessels for the tables of the inhabitants of the then great neighbouring city of *Uriconium*. Professor Jewitt tells us that in the excavations which have been undertaken on the site of this ruined city immense quantities of fragments of pottery have been found, and, with the exception of the Samian and Durobrivian ware, it is not too much to say that the whole has been made in the Severn Valley.

The Potteries of to-day include a district of almost twenty square miles—a restless, prosperous centre of industrial life, the germ of which lies so far in the past as to be almost untraceable. We have to go back to prehistoric times, when the Cornairi—a warlike tribe which made pots on the banks of the Tiber—for some strange reason travelled to this country and settled in mid-England, and carried on their old craft. Since that time pottery has always existed there as a local industry, though not infrequently it has yielded so little profit that other trades have had to be combined with it. We find a

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certain Thomas Wedgwood, in the sixteenth century, combining farming with potmaking, and his son of the same name being inn-keeper as well as potter. It was but a poorly conducted craft in those old days. "In wild districts of the moorlands," says Wedgwood's biographer, "a pot-work would be carried on by the joint exertions of a single man and his son or a labourer. The one dug the necessary clay, the other fashioned and fired the ware, whilst the mother or daughter, when the goods were ready, loaded the panniered asses and took her way to the distant town and hamlet till her merchandise was sold. She then returned with shop-goods to the solitary pot-work. In places of this kind were produced only the coarsest description of wares, such as crocks, pitchers, slab-like baking-dishes, and porringers, partially glazed with lead-ore. Their owners were a rude and lawless set, half poachers, half gipsies, who met at fairs and markets, and occasionally held drunken revels in the wilder parts of their own districts. As years went on things improved a little; the ablest men became master-potters, who sent their sons to study at Dutch potteries that they might gather experience for the home industry, and dissatisfaction with home methods, the first step towards improvement, began to stir throughout potmaking districts."

The advent of two German immigrants named Elers had an immense though not immediate effect upon the future productions of Staffordshire potters. They came to England either with or directly after William of Orange, and settled at Bradwell Wood, near Burslem, where the fine ferruginous clay was well adapted for the red ware they made.

In this secluded spot they carried on their craft with utmost secrecy, employing the most stupid persons they could find to do the drudgery, and locking them up whilst at work, always reserving the finer parts for their own manipulation in secret. They managed to produce ware so superior in body and finish to any then seen in Staffordshire that a not unnatural curiosity was aroused. No one jumped to the conclusion that a great part of the foreigners' secret lay "in infinite pains." No attention had

B

hitherto been given to the fineness of the clay or to the exact truth of the form into which it was thrown upon the wheel. The Elers prepared their clay with extreme care, and finished with delicacy their favourite ornaments: the may blossom, the interlacement of curves, or the bird on wing—decoration eminently suited to the red ware they proudly named "Japanese," and which came so commendably near the productions of Japan as to be occasionally taken for them. Besides the red ware they manufactured a very good Egyptian black, by a mixture of manganese with the clay, a production improved upon later by Wedgwood and others.

Samuel Astbury, a Burslem potter, resolved to discover the Elers' secret, and the story runs that he disguised himself, and, pretending to be half an idiot, obtained employment at Bradwell Wood. He affected such ignorance and complete indifference that gradually he was allowed to watch all the various processes and to make himself, unknown to his employers, absolute master of their art. That done, Astbury threw off his disguise and entered into open competition with his former employers, who, in disgust, removed in 1710 to Lambeth or Chelsea, where there is at this day a branch of the family. It is needless to say that their withdrawal from the district meant no serious loss to Staffordshire pottery. Their improvements were neither forgotten nor disused. The careful grinding of the clays which they practised, the use of the lathe and metal stamps, and the process of salt-glazing, which was undoubtedly introduced by them, were precious legacies to the district. Astbury soon modified and enriched their methods, until he was able to produce a large variety of cheap and curious wares.

He was almost the earliest scientific potter, untiring in his experiments, and with a fine habit of observation. This last quality led him on one occasion to make a valuable discovery. Travelling to London in 1720, he halted for the night at Dunstable; there it was discovered that something was wrong with one of his horse's eyes. As a handy remedy the ostler thrust a flint into the fire, and when it was red-hot flung it into a basin of water, whereby it was

easily reduced to a fine powder, which he applied to the injured eye. Astbury watched the process, and at once shrewdly guessed that here was the solution of a problem which had long baffled him. Strong, well-shapen pottery he had been able to produce, but its beauty was entirely spoiled by a lack of purity of colouring. He sent home a cartload of flints, had them fired and ground to powder, which he mixed with water and pipeclay, and washed his dirty-looking wares in the solution. What was his delight to find that they came out after the final firing white and shining, as he had never seen them before except "in the mind's eye." This discovery Astbury afterwards improved by introducing calcined flint into the body of his ware, and this method soon became universally used in the Potteries.

Another discovery of great value to ceramic industry had been made in the South of England about this time by Cookworthy, a retired chemist, who found kaolin, a Cornish china clay, upon the estate of Lord Camelford, and was assisted generously by that nobleman in an enterprising effort to make porcelain with it. He opened a pottery at Plymouth, but success came but slowly, for Cookworthy was a chemist rather than a potter, and doubtless it is for his experiments and the practical results of his chemical knowledge upon vexed questions in ceramic work that posterity will remember him. "His claim upon remembrance," says a celebrated potter, "is that he conferred the greatest service upon an industry that one man can confer: he made workers better acquainted with their materials." Though the Plymouth works were opened in 1758, it was not until ten years later that Cookworthy obtained a patent "for the exclusive use of Cornish clay and Cornish growan-stone in the manufacture of porcelain." This patent was afterwards sold to Mr. Champion, of Bristol, who founded a pottery in that city. Neither the Plymouth nor Bristol works proved profitable, and in 1877 the patent became the property of a firm in Staffordshire. This district, which had long been the cradle of the potter's craft, was in the eighteenth century to spring to the position of a great manufacturing and artistic centre. This evolution, immense and pro-

ductive of such large results, must be mainly attributed to the labour and genius of one man. To Josiah Wedgwood English pottery owes an enormous debt. He found it a depressed industry, without sufficient skill even to carry out its poor pretensions to beauty, and by unceasing labour, constant and careful experiments, and persevering research, he gave it new powers, and raised it to the dignity of an art.

He came of a race of potters. As early as 1612 one Gilbert Wedgwood was settled at Burslem, and made "butterpots, porringers, and such things as folks needed," and his descendants followed humbly in his footsteps, until Josiah came with his determined and much-condemned intention "to waste time" over ornament and delicacy of finish, and to indulge in "flights of fancy" which were distinctly outside the beaten tracks of the trade, as followed by the men of Burslem.

Like many another successful man, Wedgwood began life with the smallest amount of worldly gear and the scantiest education. Left an orphan at the early age of ten, the little lad then entered his brother's pottery, and in due time was apprenticed as a "thrower." The work of the "thrower" is to fashion on the revolving wheel from the balls of moist clay, weighed and handed to him by an inferior workman, the earthenware vessel. This is the first and most important operation in the making of pots, and Wedgwood when very young acquired such skill that he commanded the admiration of veteran potters. Circumstances, however, occurred to check his further career as a thrower. He had, when a child, been severely attacked by small-pox, which left him with an incurable disease of the knee. By this he was so crippled eventually that the thrower's wheel had to be exchanged for the moulder's bench. Mr. Gladstone, in an address at the opening of the Wedgwood Institute, aptly alluded to this crisis in the life of the great potter. "It is not often," he affirmed, "that we have such palpable occasion to record our obligations to small-pox. In the wonderful ways of Providence that disease, which came to Wedgwood as a twofold scourge, was probably the occasion of his subsequent

excellence. It prevented him growing up a vigorous workman, possessed of all his limbs and knowing right well the use of them; but it put him upon considering whether, as he could not be that, he might not be something else and something greater. It sent his mind inwards. It drove him to meditate upon the laws and secrets of his craft." The first fact Wedgwood grasped was that beauty ought to go hand-in-hand with utility, and he applied himself assiduously to experiments for the improvement of the wares Staffordshire was then producing. His earliest effort was an ornamental teapot, still carefully preserved at Burslem, and known as "Wedgwood's first teapot."



AGATE WARE.

After an abortive effort to settle himself in Stoke with a partner named Harrison, Wedgwood joined Whieldon, one of the most eminent potters of that day, and reputed to be the inventor of "agate" and "tortoise-shell" ware. Jointly with him, Wedgwood invented a green, glazed earthenware, largely used at one time for dessert services. Josiah Spode, afterwards himself a master in the potter's art, was one of Wedgwood's apprentices.

Five years later Wedgwood returned to his native town, and took a small pottery known as the Ivy works, where he might experiment, indulge "flights of fancy," and "waste time in finish and decoration" with a free hand.

At this time the best earthenware used in England was imported from Holland,

France, and Germany; but some long-headed potters were beginning to believe that the clay of this country was equally good, and all that was needed to give an impetus to improved British trade was perseverance in experiment and courage to strike out new lines. The fine white china-clay discovered by Cookworthy had already proved of utmost value in the manufacture of porcelain and fine pottery, and Wedgwood made very practical use of the discovery. In the year 1763 he perfected a beautiful creamy-white ware, first produced by Thomas Astbury without very good results. To



WEDGWOOD'S "QUEEN'S WARE."

Wedgwood's improved ware Queen Charlotte, who had a warm interest in all home manufactures, was pleased to give her name. Wedgwood was appointed "Potter to Her Majesty," and under such royal favour his wares found their way into the most influential houses of the land, and even achieved a Continental reputation. Catherine, Empress of Russia, commissioned him to make a dinner-service, to consist of 952 pieces, upon each of which was to be painted a different view of some palace, country seat, or remarkable spot in the British Isles. It was to cost £3,000—a sum which scarcely paid the potter for the enormous cost of production—but it was a splendid advertisement; and when, after

three years' work, the complete service was displayed at Wedgwood's show-rooms in Greek Street, Soho, the exhibition proved one of the most popular sights of London. For this, as for all his productions, Wedgwood spared no expense to get beautiful and artistic designs. Coward, Tassie, Hoskins, Westmacott, and Flaxman were among the artists who did not disdain, at his request, to design ornamentation for plates, cups, or candlesticks.

The Queen's ware was made with such ease and expedition that it could be sold very cheaply, and therefore came into general use with unusual rapidity. Other potters soon availed themselves of the invention, and "Queen's Ware" became the staple pottery of England. Such adaptation of his secret only drove Wedgwood to further experiment and discovery. Black ware, and jasper, a white porcelain, resembling the stone from which it takes its name, quickly followed the white ware. Wedgwood seems to have been more attached to "jasper" manufacture than to any other branch of his artistic craft, and managed to keep the secret of its production for twelve years. It was admirably adapted for the production of cameos, medallion portraits, and all subjects in bas-relief, the ground being made in colour throughout, and the raised figures pure white. Among the first "heads" to be immortalized in jasper were those of George III. and Queen Charlotte, the Empress of Russia, and the inventor's most faithful supporters, Earl Gower and the Duke of Bridgewater.

*(To be concluded.)*



## Quarterly Notes on Roman Britain.

By F. HAVERFIELD, M.A., F.S.A.

No. XXXIII.



IN my last article I described some of the principal discoveries of Roman remains made in these islands during the last six months. I now continue the narrative where I then



left it, and shall begin with what I then barely mentioned, the fort at Gelligaer.

Gelligaer is a village about fourteen miles north of Cardiff, standing on a high ridge between two of the deep valleys which fissure the hill country of this district. From it an ancient track, supposed to be a Roman road, runs further north towards the Roman fort near Brecon, and in it, close to the Vicarage, are the remains of another Roman fort. It would seem that there ran from the Roman fort at Cardiff, just as there ran from that near Neath, a Roman mountain-road connecting their coast-road with the upper valley of the Usk, and insuring peace in a difficult and intricate region. The fort itself of Gelligaer is an almost exact square, measuring about 400 feet from east to west, and about 380 from north to south. The angles, as usual, are rounded; the gates, as usual, four; while the ramparts present an unusual feature, being constructed of an earthen mound about 10 feet thick, faced on either side with stone, and containing turrets or guard-chambers in the thickness of the earthwork. The interior resembles very closely the forts of the Roman wall and of Northern England generally; it is full of stone buildings of the types there familiar, and has a proper *Prætorium* (if that be the correct title) in the centre. The masonry in general is rough, and the minor finds are not very numerous. Plainly, the little fort on the hill-top was not so heavily garrisoned, nor probably so long occupied, as the larger *castella* of the north. It is, however, of very great interest, and the Cardiff Naturalists' Society has done excellent work in undertaking its excavation. The work is to be continued and completed next summer, and the full account of the whole, which will doubtless follow, should be a report of very real archaeological interest and value. I am myself specially indebted to members of the society for facilitating and assisting a visit which I was able to pay to the spot in October.

Passing further north, I have to record the discovery in the summer of a well-preserved kiln with much pottery and potters' waste at Stockton Heath, near Warrington, Cheshire. An interesting detailed account of the find was contributed by Mr. Thomas May to the *Warrington Guardian* of July 30;

the objects found are, I understand, to be preserved in the Warrington Museum as specimens of local manufacture.

A few finds have also been made in Chester, in particular an additional length of the inscribed lead piping, bearing the name of Agricola, to which I have already alluded in these notes (No. XXX.). The find completes a second panel bearing the inscription, but it is merely a duplicate of that previously known in full. One or two more pieces of Roman buildings, or, rather, of foundations, have been also recorded in different parts of the town, but no definite account can be given of these fragments.

At Melandra Castle and Ribchester, both scenes of activity in 1899, nothing, I believe, has been done during the year 1900. It is highly desirable that both these excavations should be continued, but I must add that both are somewhat technical and difficult works, and it is better that they should be postponed than imperfectly directed. Mr. Garstang meanwhile has issued a brief interim report of the work done at Ribchester in 1899.

An interesting little find, a leaden *glans* or sling bullet, is reported from the immediate vicinity of the Roman fort at Ambleside. It was found, as Mr. H. S. Cowper tells me, rather deep in a sewerage cutting about 120 yards north of the north-east angle of the fort. It is uninscribed, and weighs a trifle under 44 grammes; it should be compared with the *glans* found in 1897 at Birdoswald and the numerous specimens found by the Scotch Society of Antiquaries at Birrens-wark in 1898 (see these Notes, No. XXVII.). What is perhaps a Roman road has also been found close to the Ambleside fort.

The excavations on the line of the Roman Wall were duly continued in the past summer. In Cumberland some useful though not showy results were obtained by tracing the line of the Vallum over about a mile and a half where its course was previously quite unknown, between Lanercost and Walton. In Northumberland a startling discovery was made at Chesters, the Roman fort in the North Tyne Valley. Here it was ascertained that the existing fort stands on the top of an earlier frontier line, the fosse of which was filled up when the existing fort was built

across it; that is to say, we have two periods of construction, just as we have at Birdoswald, and as it appears that we have in the famous bridge across the North Tyne near Chesters. Further, the rather peculiar position of the fort at Chesters is reproduced in several other forts on the eastern part of the Wall, and it is credible that these forts, too, are reconstructions. There is need of further excavation before we can argue at all confidently about these results, but it may not be rash to say that they appear to indicate a new phase of the Mural problem. The old controversy concerned the Vallum, and centred round such questions as these: Did Hadrian build the Vallum and Severus the Wall, or Hadrian both, and Severus merely repair, or perhaps do nothing at all? But now the Vallum has been shown, with some approach to certainty, to be not an independent work, but connected in some way with the Wall; and, on the other hand, the Wall appears now to resolve itself into two Walls. It may be, after all, equally true to say that Hadrian built the Wall and that Severus built it. But time and the spade will show.

Across the Border the Scotch Society of Antiquaries has continued its admirable series of excavations in Roman remains. This summer it has selected the "camp" at Lyne, near Peebles, for examination; here some noteworthy ramparts wear the appearance of Roman work, and have for many years been noted as such. The excavations have confirmed this idea. Excavations have also been made at the little earthwork called Kaims Castle, near the Roman road beyond Ardoch.

CHRIST CHURCH, OXFORD,  
December 6, 1900.



### Lostwithiel Font.

BY ALFRED C. FRYER, PH.D., M.A.



THE church at Lostwithiel, Cornwall, is dedicated to St. Bartholomew, and the Early English tower is surmounted by an octagonal Decorated belfry, having a small gable on each side. In 1644 the church was de-

stroyed by the Parliamentarians under Essex. It appears that certain persons had taken refuge in the belfry, and gunpowder was exploded in order to dislodge them. Fortunately the beautiful fourteenth-century east window escaped the general ruin. The curious octagonal font has been fairly well preserved, and is illustrated in Paley's *Baptismal Fonts*. The author of this work informs us that "this is a very singular font to which it appears difficult to assign a date." Most likely the font was constructed in the



WESTERN SIDE.

thirteenth century, although Dr. Lanyon, in a paper on the "Cabalistic bas-reliefs" on this font, places the date as early as the days of King Arthur. This is far too early a date to assign to this font, and the ornamentation, the dress of the knight with his prick-spur, and the fact that the bowl is octagonal in shape,\* all indicate a date not earlier than the year 1200.

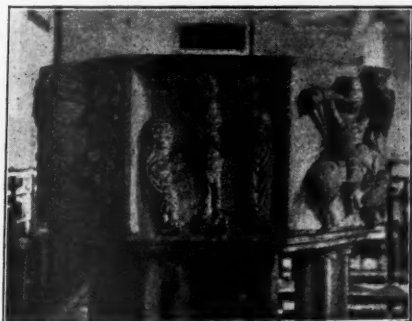
The bowl† has a geometrical pattern‡ carved round the drain, and is supported on

\* Each face = 13 inches by 11 inches.

† Diameter of bowl (inside) =  $25\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and the depth = 11 inches.

‡ 17 inches by 17 inches.

a central pillar with four shafts.\* These are clustered, and the centre pillar has no base, but the four corner shafts have capitals and good bases. These five clustered pillars



EASTERN SIDE.

stand upon a moulded octagonal base,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches deep, and this again rests upon a square plinth,† ornamented at the corners. The material used in the construction of this font is a free stone brought from the quarries at Pentewan, near St. Austell.

The eight panels are filled with sculpture, and some of them are of an incongruous character. The eastern face was once a representation of the crucifixion, but it has been sadly mutilated. The figure of the Saviour is 12 inches high, while those of the Blessed Virgin and St. John are 3 inches less.‡ St. Mary is represented with long hair.

A knight on a small horse§ with a horn|| held in his right hand and a hawk resting on his right wrist, is carved on the south-eastern panel. A dog¶ is leading the way, and the knight is depicted with a long sword and a prick-spur, while his horn is suspended by a strap round his shoulder, and he is shown in the act of blowing it vigorously.

A hare\*\* is carved on the north-western

face, and a dog\* is biting its hind quarters. Below are two small grotesque heads, and the Rev. Ernest Drewe, M.A., the Vicar of Lostwithiel, suggests that the mutilated object† above may have been another dog.

The head of a Bishop‡ with a mitre and leaves protruding from the corners of his mouth and out of his ears adorns the north-eastern panel. It seems not unlikely that this carving is suggestive of holiness, in contradistinction to the south-western panel, where the hideous creature with snakes resting upon its head is the emblem of sin. The Rev. Ernest Drewe, M.A., considers that the Bishop's mitred head is probably intended for St. Bartholomew, in whose name the church is dedicated, and he draws attention to another carving in the church where this saint is represented with a mitre on his head.

The northern face is adorned with two lions§ *passant gardant*. The lion *passant gardant* is often blazoned as the lion of England, and in times when terms of blazonry were comparatively few, it was known as the *Leopard*||



SOUTH-WESTERN SIDE.

The panels on the south and west are decorated with geometrical patterns. The one on the west face is the more carefully

\* These shafts are  $16\frac{1}{2}$  inches high.

† 36 inches by 36 inches by 10 inches.

‡ These figures stand on low pedestals.

§ 9 inches by 6 inches.

||  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

¶ 5 inches by  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

\*\*  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches by 5 inches.

\* 6 inches by 4 inches.

†  $10\frac{1}{4}$  inches by 5 inches.

‡ 9 inches by 8 inches.

§ Each lion is 12 inches in length by 6 inches high.

|| The standard of William the Conqueror has two lions *passant gardant* upon it.

designed, for the carver has made some blunder in the design on the south side, and the upper portion of the pattern is not symmetrical.

It is reported that while the Parliamentary army occupied Lostwithiel, the troops used the church as a stable for their horses, and gave them water in the font, which they mutilated. In Symonds' *Diary*\* we read:



NORTHERN SIDE.

"One of their (the rebels') actions while they were at Lostwithiel must not be forgotten. In contempt of Christianity, religion, and the church, they brought a horse to the font in the church, and there, with their kind of ceremonies, did, as they called it, christen the horse, and called him by the name of Charles in contempt of his sacred Majesty."

\* See p. 67 (August, 1644).



### Three Cromwell Books.\*

"**B**ESEECH you, be careful what captains of horse you choose; what men be mounted. A few honest men are better than numbers. . . . If you choose godly, honest men to be captains of horse, honest men will follow them, and they will be careful to mount such. I had rather have a plain russet-coated captain that knows what he fights for, and loves what he knows, than that which you call a gentleman and is nothing else. I honour a gentleman that is so indeed. . . . It may be it provoked some spirit to see such plain men made captains of horse. . . . Better plain men than none; but best to have men patient of work, faithful and conscientious in employment."

"My troops increase; I have a lovely company. . . . They are honest, sober Christians; they expect to be used as men."

Such are typical sayings of the Great Protector of England. They suggest, on the one hand, his immense worldly wisdom, his desire to honour merit, and his "eye for battle"; on the other hand, they reflect his stern and sure faith in the principles of righteousness, and his wish to make them living forces in the government of the world. It is this twofold character of Cromwell which has been crystallized by Lord Rosebery in the phrase "a practical mystic."

At this moment of time, when the nineteenth passes into the twentieth century, it seems that the Anglo-Saxons, who are at present the pioneers of the world, can profit much from the study of him who in the seventeenth century was "our chief of men." Enemy to humbug and jobbery, impatient of useless tyranny, observing the needs of Britain at home and abroad, he spoke the promptings of mind and heart. He was not the man to be a mere com-

\* 1. *Oliver Cromwell, and the Rule of the Puritans in England.* By Charles Firth, M.A., Balliol College, Oxford. Maps and illustrations. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1900. 8vo., pp. xiv, 496, cloth and roxburgh. 5s. and 6s.

2. *Oliver Cromwell.* By the Right Hon. John Morley, M.P., D.C.L., LL.D. Portrait. London: Macmillan and Co., Ltd., 1900. Crown 8vo., pp. viii, 510. 10s. net. (Also an illustrated edition at 14s. net.)

3. *Oliver Cromwell.* By Theodore Roosevelt. Illustrated. Westminster: Constable and Co., Ltd., 1900. Crown 8vo., pp. xii, 260. 10s. 6d. net.



mentator on affairs, however brilliant; he led men and did deeds. Whether you regard him as the instrument of fate or the moulder of his destiny, it matters little. He is the greatest ruler of England—at least, since the Conquest; he made his country respect herself, and made her to be respected by Europe. There are some uglinesses in his career, as Ireland cannot forget; that there are sour and grim features about the hero's person is only to be alleged fairly by those who discern the man's heart beneath his power, his private affections among his public methods. The fact that no one could succeed him impaired not a whit his influence upon the later times. It is largely due to his work that our minds to-day cannot conceive the execution of a head of the Royal Family or of an Archbishop of the Church. "Happy is the dynasty," said Lord Rosebery, "which can permit, without offence or without fear, the memory of a regicide to be honoured in its capital." We may also revert to Cromwell at this juncture of history to learn much in the conduct of affairs—whether in the theory of Greater Britain or in the art of warfare. We certainly revert to him to find the image of "a four-square man," buffeted by storm of every kind from every quarter within and without, but planted on the rock of principles and confirmed in his faith by spiritual experience, or, as he would say himself, "by grace once given."

It is not surprising that pictures of this image are forthcoming. A year ago there was Lord Rosebery's masterly address which adorned the gift of the fine statue at Westminster by an "individual" who felt that Cromwell's immortal memory should not be made a football for contending factions in the House of Commons! And now the beautiful sketch by Mr. Frederic Harrison and the laborious volumes of Dr. S. R. Gardiner have been supplemented by the issue of three interesting volumes by different authors. The accident of their simultaneous publication in the last year of the century is only less notable and suggestive than that of their peculiar association with the larger English-speaking race across the Atlantic.

#### I. MR. FIRTH'S "CROMWELL."

This addition to Messrs. Putnam's well-known "Heroes of the Nations Series" is  
VOL. XXXVII.

a fine piece of work. It is, of course, a truism that it is hard to say anything new about Cromwell; but there are endless ways of re-telling a story which is great. The three books which we have read and are here commending together have, naturally, much in common; and for that which is the bulk of the story, we can only say that the reader may go to any one of the volumes. But Mr. Firth's book, to our mind, besides being a thoroughly trustworthy and comprehensive history of Cromwell and the Puritan régime, would also serve one special educational purpose that we would illustrate by a concrete case. We think Mr. Firth will deem the purpose a worthy one. The present writer recently received an elaborate letter from a sergeant in a Highland regiment who had fought all through the South African War. Among numerous shrewd illustrations of his plea for military reforms, he recalls, in speaking of the "great waste" of horses and the folly of officers in not supporting "that splendid man, General French," the saying:

"God help Cromwell's trooper who did not take care of his horse."

And the sergeant, likely to go to India from Africa in the service of his Queen, sent home for a book on Cromwell. The present writer did not hesitate to recommend Mr. Firth's volume, as giving a thorough and vivid account of what, in a happy phrase, Marvell called Cromwell's "industrious valour." He explains, in detail but in clear language, how and why Cromwell won his battles, as he always did. Take, for instance, his account of Naseby. You are helped, indeed, to understand that victory by the portraits, given in both words and engraving, of that quiet, tenacious, prompt commander Fairfax, and also by the map (at p. 128), notwithstanding an unhappy error in identifying the forces. But, above all, you (especially if you are an officer, commissioned or not, anxious to make a serious study and business of warfare) are able to see here why Cromwell and his horsemen decided the fate of that day. Again, the excellent maps given at pp. 198 and 256, to illustrate particular campaigns, are "new models" of what such maps should be. Not only do they and Mr. Firth's text mutually explain one another, but they are just such maps as, in a strange country, any soldier should and could produce for himself.

Having dwelt on this particular use of his work, we must not do Mr. Firth the injustice of ignoring wider claims to praise. Out of his fund of original and detailed research he has produced other than military judgments. For example, he endorses the observation of a friend who, having known Cromwell's earlier manhood, remarked, many years later, that the turning-point in his spiritual life coincided with the turning-point in the history of the Puritan cause, and so "he suffered and rose with the cause, as if he had one life with it." But without entering further into this important matter, we may insist on the convincing and illuminating estimate of Cromwell's military prowess. In his epilogue Mr. Firth describes his natural aptitude for war, his success as a leader of cavalry, his management of the battle-field, and the sure boldness of his strategy. The secret is perhaps explained in this passage:

"Officers, it has been well said, are the soul of an army; and the efficiency and good conduct which Cromwell required of his, they exacted from the rank and file. . . . A common spirit bound men and officers together. It was their pride that they were not a mere mercenary army, but men who fought for principles as well as for pay. Cromwell succeeded in inspiring them not only with implicit confidence in his leadership, but with something of his own high enthusiasm. He had the power of influencing masses of men which Napoleon possessed. So he made an army on which, as Clarendon said, 'victory seemed entailed.'"

## II. MR. MORLEY'S "CROMWELL."

Like Mr. Roosevelt's, Mr. Morley's book first appeared serially in one of the leading American magazines. The copy of the volume before us, while it contains a good reproduction of the famous portrait at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, has not the numerous illustrations which we noticed in the *Century Magazine*. In its features and general contour Mr. Morley's portrait naturally resembles that of Mr. Firth; but the spirit of the artist is different, as is easily to be discerned. Indeed, it was natural to expect that Mr. Morley would treat his subject not so much with the industry of the history-craftsman as in the mood of the sage, seeking measure, equity, and balance besides praise and blame. For this reason, as also was to be expected, Mr. Morley's volume is an addition to political literature

which will endure. His elaborate appreciation of the great forerunner, in the world of action, of Rousseau and those other creators of the French Revolution, whom Mr. Morley "knows" so well, is impartial indeed. The work is a high example of that saying of Seeley, that

"politics are vulgar when they are not liberalized by history, and history fades into mere literature when it loses sight of its relation to practical politics."

As Mr. Morley himself says:

"The first act of the revolutionary play cannot be understood until the curtain has fallen on the fifth. . . . Only time tells all. . . . So history makes the shifting things seem fixed. Posterity sees a whole."

Thus Mr. Morley, writing two and a half centuries later down the course of posterity, is able more clearly than could a Clarendon to see the meaning of Cromwell's career. He is able at one and the same time to admit that, in many respects, Cromwell was before his time, and to do justice with a nice enthusiasm to "his free and spacious genius, his high heart, his singleness of mind." Both critics and admirers of Mr. Morley's political attitude will turn with interest to see how he estimates the hero's work in Ireland. Mr. Morley is a stern and merciless judge. If we may be permitted at one point to check the evidence on which he relies, it is only fair to complete the quotation given at p. 304 from Cromwell's own challenge to produce "an instance of one man since my coming to Ireland, not in arms, massacred, destroyed, or banished." Mr. Morley omits the words which follow: "concerning the massacre or destruction of whom justice hath not been done or endeavoured to be done."\* But, upon the whole, who soberly can dispute his judgment that it is perfectly

"intelligible how his name has come to be hated in the tenacious heart of Ireland. What is called his settlement aggravated Irish misery to a degree that cannot be measured, and before the end of a single generation events at Limerick and the Boyne showed how hollow and ineffectual, as well as how mischievous, the Cromwellian settlement had been."

But Mr. Morley closes his sorrowful chapter on the settlement with this tribute to a

\* See Carlyle, *Cromwell's Letters and Speeches* (1870), ii. 254; Gardiner, *History* (1649-60), i. 138 n.

characteristic utterance of Cromwell's perception :

"One partial glimpse into the root of the matter he unmistakably had. 'These poor people,' he said (December, 1649), 'have been accustomed to as much injustice, tyranny, and oppression from their landlords, the great men, and those who should have done them right, as any people in that which we call Christendom. Sir, if justice were freely and impartially administered here, the foregoing darkness and corruption would make it look so much the more glorious and beautiful, and draw more hearts after it.' This was Oliver's single glimpse of the main secret of the everlasting Irish question; it came to nothing, and no other English ruler had even so much as this for many generations afterwards."

Many readers will feel the charm of the aphorisms with which Mr. Morley, like a new Tacitus, distinguishes the pages of his history. We venture to cull a few :

"We go wrong in political judgment if we leave out rivalries, heart-burnings, personalities, even among leading men and great men";

or again :

"Nothing in all the known world of politics is so intractable as a band of zealots conscious that they are a minority, yet armed by accident with the powers of a majority";

or :

"It is not always palatable for men in power to be confronted with their aims in opposition";

and this of Charles I., that he

"was the royal egotist without the mask."

Upon Cromwell himself Mr. Morley passes the careful phrases of this judgment :

"In our own half-century now closing, alike in Western Europe and across the Atlantic, the torch of war has been lighted rather for unity of race or State than for liberty. Cromwell struck for both. It was his armed right hand that crushed the absolutist pretensions alike of crown and mitre, and then forced the three kingdoms into the mould of a single State. It was at those decisive moments when the trembling balance hung on fortune in the battlefield that the unconquerable captain turned the scale. After we have discussed all the minor aspects of his special policies on this occasion or the other, after we have scanned all the secondary features of this rule, this is still what, in a single sentence, defines the true place of Cromwell in our history."

### III. MR. ROOSEVELT'S "CROMWELL."

Mr. Roosevelt is an American who touches life at many points. He has travelled far and

written much. He saw military service in Cuba, and is Governor of New York State and Vice-President-elect of the Republic. His book on Cromwell is a clever piece of work, and has some novel features. We may congratulate him on two things: firstly, the "make-up" of, and illustrations to, his volume; and, secondly, the discovery of something really new in the treatment of Cromwell and his times. The portraits and scenes are as well reproduced as "process" allows; of the former the little-known "early" portrait of Oliver from Hinchbrooke, and those of Strafford and Hampden, from Devonshire House and Port Eliot respectively, are especially notable; and of the views drawn for this publication, we like the simple sketch of Cromwell's simple house at Ely, and the lugubrious little pictures of Drogheda. Certain documents and seals make illustrations of a very proper kind. But, apart from the retelling of matter which, as we have said, is necessarily common to all these books, this author has found something new to impress upon his readers; and it really is a striking analogy. He finds close analogues for Cromwell, his leaders and the Puritans in the modern history of his own country. He compares Stonewall Jackson with Ireton, Washington with Hampden, and Lincoln with Cromwell—the last in a passage (at p. 208) well worth the reader's close attention. He finds real grounds for comparing the two stages of history in the matters of religious toleration (p. 23), of war (p. 62), and of military affairs in points of detail (pp. 65, 70). He even compares the tea thrown into Boston Harbour with the Ship-money incident. It may be said that there is room for self-deception in pushing these analogues too far; but Mr. Roosevelt is as cautious as he is instructive in his instances of what is really meant by the repetitions of history. We observe, too, that in several passages (as at pp. 67, 144 and 165) he discerns a likeness between the Boers fighting for their republics and the Puritans fighting for the freedom of their own State; nor is the likeness, in many respects, to be denied. One other characteristic of Mr. Roosevelt's work, which, as a whole, lacks both the thoroughness of Mr. Firth's history and the sageness of

Mr. Morley's appreciation, is, indeed, the brilliant little pen-portraits of personalities. We have (at p. 10) such a picture of Elizabeth, followed by a very shrewd contrast between the sagacities of the Tudor and the Stuart despots. There is this of Charles I.:

"In private life he was the best of the Stuart Kings, reaching above the average level of his subjects. In public life his treachery, mendacity, folly and vindictiveness; his utter inability to learn by experience, or to sympathize with any noble ambition of his country; his readiness to follow evil counsel, and his ingratitude towards any sincere friend, made him as unfit as either of his sons to sit on the English throne, and a greater condemnation than this it is not possible to award."

Mr. Roosevelt is probably right in saying that the greatest confidence of the Stuarts rested in "the wise distrust of radical innovation and preference for reform to revolution which gives to the English race its greatest strength." But he shows, in his picturesque narrative, how the exception proved the rule. We may leave his book with one other quotation which is a good example of this American writer's suggestive and original style:

"From the dreamers of dreams, of whose 'cloistered virtue' Milton spoke with such fine contempt, the men who possessed the capacity to do things turned contemptuously away, seeking practical results rather than theoretical perfection, and being content to get the substance at some cost of form. As always, the men who counted were those who strove for actual achievement in the field of practical politics, and who were not misled merely by names. England, in the present century, has shown how complete may be the freedom of the individual under a nominal monarchy; and the Dreyfus incident in France would be proof enough, were any needed, that despotism of a peculiarly revolting type may grow rankly, even in a republic, if there is not in its citizens a firm and lofty purpose to do justice to all men, and guard the rights of the weak as well as of the strong."

\* \* \* \* \*

Such are some of the characteristics of three sound and luminous additions to the literature of Cromwell. Each one in its own way should enhance the greatness of their hero, and induce citizens of the Anglo-Saxon world to revert, in some measure, to the great type which they display. The present writer, proud to number himself among the many who in great or slight degree claim kinship with the family of the Great Protector, by chance discovered lately in the register of a Warwickshire church a tirade

by a Rector of 1716 against "those Rapacious Vermin," the officers and troops of Cromwell! We see things now in a better proportion, and he who, in approaching the Houses of our Parliament, is moved to salute the bronze effigy of the great Oliver, securely approves Carlyle's great eulogy:

"This action of English Regicides did in effect strike a damp like death through the heart of Flunkysm universally in this world. Whereof Flunkysm, Cant, Cloth-Worship, or whatever ugly name it have, has gone about incurably sick ever since; and is now at length, in these generations, very rapidly dying. The like of which action will not be needed for a thousand years again. . . . Thus ends the Second Civil War. In Regicide, in a commonwealth, and keepers of the Liberties of England. In punishment of delinquents; in abolition of Cobwebs—if it be possible in a Government of Heroism and Veracity; at lowest of anti-Flunkysm,—anti-Cant, and the endeavour after Heroism and Veracity."

W. H. D.



## Annals of a Country Fair.

By F. J. SNELL, M.A.



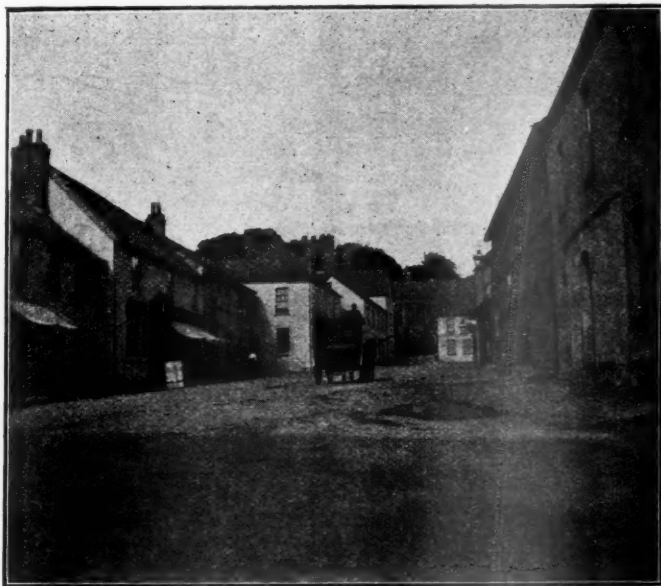
FEW towns of its size can boast of greater celebrity or richer attractions than Dulverton, in West Somerset. It is only by courtesy a town. Really, it is a pretty village, rather larger than the run of villages in that part of the world, distributed into streets, fore-shadowed by a suburb, and a sort of capital for the smaller villages and hamlets round about; but, tested by area and population, not a town, a description to which it lays claim by virtue of ancient usage and local considerations of the kind indicated. Nevertheless, for others than those whose lot has been cast in the vicinity, Dulverton is a place of importance. When we have said that it is an established haunt of the cosmopolitan fly-fisher, and a handy and customary base for stag-hunters, it will be conceded by all persons qualified to judge that Dulverton, little though it be, is not a quantity to be neglected. For the antiquary, too, the spot has many charms. With regard to these, a few hints are afforded in a small handbook, *The Country of the Wild Red Deer*, pub-



lished by the Homeland Association for the Encouragement of Touring in Great Britain and Ireland; and in 1899 a casual discovery at Dulverton enabled the writer to furnish this magazine with a paper entitled "A Sacristan's Commonplace Book." It may be added that the scenery is as varied as it is delightful, wild moorland alternating with beautiful woods and green pastures.

We first hear of Dulverton Fair in the thirty-fourth year of the first Edward, which

the said Hawisia, daughter of Robert de Shete, who, it is evident, held the key to the position. Hawisia was thrice married, and William was her third husband. Of her first consort, Thomas de Pyn, it is recorded that "he took and restrained all waifs and strays that came on his lands, but by what warrant or ancient custom, the jury knew not." Hawisia married secondly Nicholas de Boneville, and he held with her the manor of Dulverton under John, son and heir of



FORE STREET, DULVERTON.

may be the date of its institution, since it is expressly stipulated that neither market nor fair shall interfere with neighbouring markets or fairs. It is to be held, subject to this limitation, on the vigil, the day, and the morrow of All Saints—for the behoof, primarily, at all events, of the lord of the manor. It would seem, however, that the lordship at this period did not reside in the person of any single individual, so that the statement requires some modification. The grant was made to one William de Lugteburgh and Hawisia his wife for the life of

John de Bello Campo (Beauchamp), Baron de Hache, and a royal ward, who held it of the King in chief. On the death of Hawisia in 1331 an inquisition at Dulverton showed that she held two parts of the manor for her life, and that a third part she held in her own demesne in fee. The King's two-thirds were then granted to William de Montacute, Earl of Sarum, but in 1336 they passed by the gift of the latter to the Priory of Taunton. Nicholas de Boneville appears to have sold his share to the Earl, for an inquiry made in 1340 led to the declaration that he had given

and assigned it to the Priory of Taunton, and that the Priory held it of William de Montacute.

It is probable that, after the death of Hawisia, Dulverton Fair ceased to be held, and that it was not re-established until 1488. On November 12 in that year the Prior was empowered by patent to hold at his town of Dulverton two fairs—one at the feast of St. Peter the Apostle, for all the feast, and for a day immediately preceding, and a day immediately following it; and another fair on the feast of St. Simon and St. Jude, and for all the same feast, and a day before it, and a day after it, yearly, with a court of piepowder during the fair, and all profits and fines, etc., belonging. On the dissolution of the priory in the reign of Henry VIII. the manor passed to the King, by whom it was granted to the Earl of Oxford. The latter succeeded, however, in exchanging it for other lands, and it remained the property of the Crown until, in 1556, it was sold by Philip and Mary to William Babington, a gentleman of the Privy Chamber. In 1568 Babington disposed of the manor to John Sydenham, of Dulverton.

Whatever opinions we may entertain as to the desirability of the Reformation and the suppression of the monasteries, Dulverton at any rate owed something to the supporters of the Papacy. The deposition of the prior entailed the surcease of the fair, about which Edward VI. concerned himself not at all. In 1555, however, Philip and Mary made a new grant. The preamble recites that "Forasmuch as the town and borough of Dulverton, in our county of Somerset, is very populous, and in decay, and the poor inhabitants now in great want, as is related to us by several of the said town, who for the amending and reparation of the same humbly supplicate us by our gracious liberality for the amelioration of the town and relief of the poor: know that by our special grace we concede to John Sydenham, Esq., John Tout, John Casse, Roger Chilcote, Robt. Vens, Robt. Catford, John Capper, William Howcombe, Nicholas Trott, and Robt. Westerne, and others, inhabitants of the said town, their heirs and assigns, that they may have and hold, etc., a market every Saturday, all day, for the sale of cattle and other things,

and that they may also hold two fairs each year—the first on the feast of St. Simon and St. Jude, all the day of the said feast, and the other fair on the feast of St. Peter and St. Paul, all the day of the said feast, annually." These were to hold all the stallage, tolls and profits of the said fairs and markets, with a court of piepowder and its emoluments, and dispose of them for the good of the inhabitants. When all but two of those named were dead, the remaining two were empowered to give over the management to ten others, the most discreet and honest inhabitants, for the same purposes and intentions; and so again, when but two of them remained, they were to do the like. It is worthy of remark that Sydenham, Tout, Chilcot, Catford, and Holcombe are well-known Dulverton names to-day; and it is reasonable to suppose that those now bearing them are either lineally descended from, or in some way connected with, the persons mentioned in the charter.

From the year 1555 onward the fair seems to have been held without intermission during three following centuries. We learn little or nothing, however, concerning its vicissitudes, its progress or decline, until we reach the fourth day of January, 1732-33, when a general meeting of the goodmen was held at the market-place, and by adjournment at the White Hart pursuant to a public notice given by the constables. Among other orders agreed to by the majority of those present was the following:

"That a book for to enter all accounts and orders for the distribution of the money arising from the fairs and marketts of this town be immediately bought and paid for by the present Constables, and that all Accounts, Orders, and distributions of the s<sup>d</sup> money, and what may relate thereunto be entered in the said book, and alsoe a strong box to keep that book, and other papers relating thereunto be alsoe provided by them with two Locks and Keys to be kept by the Constables."

This identical book is still in existence, and contains many curious particulars as to the fair and its concomitants. Naturally the most important document is a copy of the Tudor charter, with a translation of the same; but the student of human nature will, perhaps,

be most interested in the successive entries dealing with the appropriation or misappropriation of the receipts to public and private uses. The purchase of the book was coincident with a project for acquiring a fire-engine, the cost of which was to be covered by the "market-money." This expensive undertaking, in which the constables were to be assisted by two persons specially chosen by the meeting, left nothing for ordinary distribution among the respectable poor; and it seems that the "Tennant of the Fairs and Markets," Robert Rockett, was in arrear. As the constables were instructed to deliver an order to Rockett requiring him to give an exact account of receipts and disbursements, the object of the book is satisfactorily cleared up. However, the defaulter, though thus "brought to book," did not pay up immediately. At the adjourned meeting, held on March 20, the constables reported that "they nor either of them have received from Robert Rockett any account of his receipts and disbursements, notwithstanding he was served with an order to do so by one of the said Constables according to our directions on the 4<sup>th</sup> of January last." Robert's bold recalcitrancy caused something of a scandal, and the indignant goodmen were put to considerable trouble in getting in that money, for which trouble Robert was not alone to blame. Of these proceedings there is a full report in the book.

The chronicle throws some light on the state of education in the parish. When called on to append their signatures some members of the council were found wanting. They were compelled to substitute their marks. Some of these marks are ornate, others simple; and if we could get to know something of the persons, it might well be found that the marks bore a correspondence to their characters. We should fancy, for instance, that John Baker, and, in a less degree, John Bryant, were fond of display, and that Thomas Eastmond, with his two marks, was inclined to be avaricious. But nobody would suspect William Baker, with his simple stroke, or John Webber, with his modest circle, either of avarice or display.

The meetings of the goodmen were held quarterly. They assembled at the market-

cross and immediately adjourned to one of the inns—the Red Lion or the White Hart. The distribution of the market-money, when a surplus remained, to industrious poor people who kept out of the workhouse, took place on Sundays after prayer. Public notice was given in Dulverton Church. On October 28, 1750, it was decided to offer the "Vickar" thirty shillings as a quarter's salary for the charity-school master, and twenty shillings were directed to be paid by the constables towards fitting up the school. The Vicar and Mr. Thomas Matthew, the person chiefly concerned, declined these amounts, deeming them, no doubt, inadequate. The spelling of the word "Vicar" seems to have occasioned the clerk no small perplexity. A month later he had another try.

"1750 November 16<sup>th</sup> the Vicer (*sic*) being Ill thare wore no prayers, but about the usual time at the morning Service ended the bell was told to give notice to the goodmen to meet in order to distribute the market money."

On this occasion "Mary Hole Wido" received a pound, and William Pile as much as two pounds ten shillings, while J. Graddon obtained, as his "wan years Sallery," just a lawyer's fee. Some of the entries relating to disbursements are decidedly curious; *e.g.*:

" John Thorn,			
John Allen,			
Edward Graddon,			
Robert Hays at y <sup>e</sup> toll ...	o	4	o
For Bear for them ...	o	1	o.

It is needless perhaps to explain that they did not eat "Bear"; they drank it.

Under the date 1752 is appended the following note:

"The small-pox having been very Hott in Dulverton was the principal Occasion of the Decrease of the profits arising by or from the Markets and Fairs of Dulverton this year."

As we proceed, we come upon creditor and debtor accounts on opposite pages, indicating probably that the trustees, unable to find an eligible "tenant," ran the fair themselves. One payment is mysterious. For "Pitching and plaistering the Old Shop and building a Cam in the Shopp" John

Brown got eight shillings. John Cruse was the recipient of just sixpence less, which sum was paid him "for Conveying John Allen to Bridewell." Turning to the receipts, we meet with entries which may strike a stranger as mysterious, but present no difficulty whatever to anyone versed in the local dialect. There are, for instance, constant allusions to "pinding" sheep. For thus treating forty quadrupeds a certain John Ansty ought to have had eightpence. This is a good example of phonetic spelling. The Dulverton pronunciation of "pen" was, and is, "pine," but the Dulverton man is uncertain in his "d's." Thus, he will say "taildor" for "tailor," and "cornder" for "corner." This is most observable when a vowel follows. So it is that while he pronounces "pen" "pine," he contrives to slip in a "d" in the participial form. And this usage is reflected in the book. The work naturally refers to numerous standings, for two of which John Chilcott paid thirteen shillings and fourpence. Perversely enough the Dulverton man drops his "d" in this case, and says "stannins." This time, however, the book must escape censure. "Two shillings" was the sum disbursed "for carrying in the hurdles after the fair." A funeral ceremony this, but fairs cannot last for ever, and it is well when they come round in due season. It grieves me to state that this can no longer be predicated of Dulverton Fair. It is a good many years now since the hurdles were carried in for the last time owing to various circumstances, of which presently.

In the palmy days of the fair there was no lack of fun. The writer has seen a gold-laced hat subscribed for by a party of festive gentlemen at the White Hart and worn by one of the officials named Rowland, who was also town-crier, and head shoemaker, as insignia. That, at any rate, is the tale as it was told to me some two years ago, but more recent investigation has brought in a flood of destructive criticism. The son of the last lessee, Mr. W. Hawkins, has never beheld the "chimney-pot," and thinks it very doubtful whether it ever was "sported" in the manner alleged. Here is a question which the Dulverton people may be left to fight out amongst themselves. Meanwhile,

it will not be amiss to relate Mr. Hawkins' version of the dying of the old fair, since it is likely, from the nature of things, to be more correct than any obtainable elsewhere.

Mr. Hawkins senior had rented the fair for a long term, and with excellent results. One year the proceeds of the summer fair sufficed to cover the rent, the tolls of the winter fair and the two markets being clear gain. Then in the sixties came the rinderpest, and brought everything to a standstill. When the plague had been stamped out an attempt was made to restart, but in vain. Mr. Hawkins was just at the beginning of a second long lease, but, under the changed conditions, not unnaturally repented of his bargain. Finding that the production of the hurdles had ceased to work its customary spell, he sent his son to the trustees with a quarter's rent, and declined further responsibility. Upon this the trustees endeavoured, with Rowland's assistance, to manage the fair themselves. This, as we have seen, was not a novel experiment, but it did not answer. No doubt the institution of a monthly market at Brushford, only two miles distant, told with disastrous effect on the fair, which had no special attractions to save it from the fate of fairs in general. As, however, the charter required that the Dulverton fairs and markets should not interfere with those of the neighbouring places, some of the old inhabitants want to know why a modern market was allowed to extinguish the venerable fixtures in which they took pride. On the whole, however, the townsmen show themselves resigned, and indeed merry, for in the annals of Dulverton it is recorded that on a certain fair-day a pen was found in the Fore Street, and in the pen a lamb. Alas, poor Yorick!



### Gogarth Abbey, Llandudno.

By W. H. BURNETT.



N a shelving tract of land on a portion of the otherwise precipitous Great Orme's Head, and fronting towards Penmanmawr, the Conway estuary, and Puffin Island, there are the remains of what is popularly designated



an abbey, and known as "Gogarth." The ruins consist of two gables, some low walls, and the foundations of an abutting tower, and cannot, by any stretch of the imagination, be called picturesque. They are fairly extensive in character, are very irregular in plan, and a portion of them has been destroyed in the gradual erosion of the limestone cliff on which they stand by the action of the sea. They have always been considered of uncertain age, and tradition assigns them an antiquity which their architectural features do not bear out. The buildings of which they form a part are said to have been laid in ruins in the time of Henry VIII. They are supposed to have been at one time a residence of the Bishops of Bangor, though it is more than probable that they were a station for the monks who, amongst their other duties, took charge of the ferry from Conway to St. Tudno, the village and parish on the Orme which are co-eval with the abbey ruins themselves. One writer speaks of the ruins as having been an adjunct of Conway Abbey. They show in plan a cruciform church, with lower portion of tower on the northern side, and with small side-chapel abutting. The remains of domestic buildings are slightly removed from those of the religious structure at the south-eastern corner of the chancel. A water-course, the only one on the Great Orme, and fed by a spring on the top, passed close by the abbey in a conduit, but the supply is now used by a large domestic mansion built in the grounds, and by the new town in the bay. There have been several interments within the precincts, as recent discoveries have disclosed, and this is a proof that the buildings are monastic in character. They are mentioned by Leland, who has preserved this record in his "Itinerary": "There is by Conwy water an arme like a peninsula, called Gogarth, lying against Priest-holme, and there be the ruines of a place of the Bishops of Bangor." The buildings and the land, which comprises over three acres, and constitutes the only freehold on the Orme apart from that of Lord Mostyn, probably came into the hands of the Bishops of Bangor after the dissolution of the monasteries. The freehold was quite recently vested in the hands of the

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Ecclesiastical Commissioners. A careful examination of the buildings shows that the style of architecture is Late Perpendicular. The windows were of two-lights for the most part, and trefoil-headed, with horizontal drip-stone mouldings. It was not known until last summer (1899) that any of the chiselled portions of the buildings remained, but a careful examination of the debris of the ruins resulted in the discovery of several portions of mullions and columns, and of door and window jambs, and of one nearly complete window with its trefoil-headed lights. These were sufficient to determine the age of the whole structure. What are left of these ancient stones are carefully preserved, and the ruins, fragmentary as they are, constitute one of the attractions of a rapidly growing and pleasant seaside resort, in which things modern are necessarily more prominent than those that are ancient. It is interesting to know that Gogarth is the name by which anciently the Great Orme's Head was known. There is a path up the mountain from the ruins to St. Tudno's Church, and which is known to this day as the Monks' Path.



### Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

THE report on the excavations in the neighbourhood of the Main, says the *Athenaeum* of December 1, proves that the labours of the Limes Commission have been rewarded, for the site of six of the Roman forts which protected the frontier in this district has now been determined. Of exceptional interest are the river fortifications laid bare at Stockstadt, not only because they are unique of their kind in Germany, but also because their position proves that the Main must have followed a more westerly course during the Roman period than it does now.

Near Jerusalem a section of a Roman milestone has been unearthed by the fellaheen workmen engaged in digging for the grading of the new carriage-road which is being constructed from Jerusalem northwards. The stone bears fragments of inscriptions which appear to record its erection by the Emperor Vespasian, A.D. 69, and its restoration by the Emperor Nerva, A.D. 96.

The notes on East London Antiquities, which have been appearing in the *East London Advertiser*,

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are to be reprinted in monthly parts of 16 quarto pages, at 6d. per copy. Among the contributors are well-known antiquaries, such as Mr. J. T. Page, Colonel Prideaux, Major Baldock, and Mr. Harland Oxley. Those who wish to secure copies should send their names to the publisher of the *Advertiser*, 321, Mile End Road, E.

#### SALE.

MESSRS. SOTHEY, WILKINSON AND HODGE sold on Monday and Tuesday, the 26th and 27th ult., books and MSS. from the collection of the late Mr. Newnham Davis. The following were the most remarkable: Juliana Barnes's *Booke of Haukyng, Huntynge, etc.*, W. Copland, n.d., £39; *Directorium Humanæ Vitæ, Bidpay or Pilpay*, first edition in Latin, circa 1484, £24; *Brathwait's Ar't Asleepe Husband?* and *The Two Lancashire Lovers*, first editions, 1640, £50; *Brant's Ship of Fooles*, by Barclay, second edition, 1570, £20 10s.; *Breviarium Romanum*, MS. on vellum, Sæc. XIV., £55; *Breviarium secundum Usum Sarum*, printed at the expense of Margaret, mother of Henry VII., on vellum, with the date in the colophon, which was not hitherto known, August 25, 1507, £175; *Breydenbach, Peregrinationes ad Montem Sion*, etc., first Latin edition, with the original woodcuts intact, 1486, £60; *Petrus Carmelianus, Poet Laureate to King Henry VII., Carmen* (relating to the proposed marriage of Mary, third daughter of Henry VII., to Charles, son of the Emperor Maximilian, afterwards the Emperor Charles V.), on vellum, the only other copy known being the Grenville in the British Museum., R. Pynson, circa 1514, £160; the *Hypnerotomachia Poliphili* of Fr. de Columna, first edition, Venet., Aldus, 1499, £78; Thomas Decker's *Satiro-Mastix*, 1602, £95; *The Dead Tearme, or Westminster's Complaint for Long Vacations*, etc., 1608, £31; *Dictes and Sayings, Wynkin de Worde*, 1528, £35; B. Glanville, *De Proprietatibus Rerum*, Englished by John of Trevisa, first edition, a very fine copy, wanting a blank leaf only and having a few leaves mended, W. de Worde, 1496, £212; *St. Jerome's Epistles* in Italian, by Matheo da Ferraro (slightly imperfect), Ferrara, 1497, £40; *Horæ B.V.M.*, illuminated MS. on vellum (French), 18 fine miniatures, Sæc. XV., £270; another, on vellum, with miniatures, Sæc. XV., £145; a *Sarum Book of Hours*, MS. on vellum, Latin and English, 12 miniatures, Sæc. XV., £80; G. Hormanni *Vulgaria* (Latino-Anglica), W. de Worde, 1530, £25; *Hortus Sanitatis*, first French translation, Verard, circa 1501, £69; *Josephus, Antiquitates Judæorum*, MS., tenth century, on vellum, £69; *Littleton's Tenures* (Latin), the first edition and the first book issued by Lettoun and Machlinia in the City of London, circa 1482, £400; *Le Manuel des Dames*, Paris, Verard, s.d., £100; *Historia B. Virginis Mariæ*, 53 woodcuts, *Absque nota*, £39; *Massinger's lost play, "Beleeve as You List,"* 1631, the original MS., from which the play was first edited by the Percy Society in 1849, £69; *Mercurius Britannicus* (Parliamentary Newspaper), complete, 1643-45, £39; *Meschinot, Les Lunettes des Princes*, Paris,

J. du Pre, circa 1496, £30; a collection of ten Ancient Illuminated Miniatures, cut from Service Books, £106; *Missale Maguntinense*, P. Schœffer, 1483, £38; *Missale Romanum*, MS. with illuminated borders, Sæc. XV., £49; *Officium B.V.M.*, etc., MS. on vellum, illuminated, Sæc. XV., £139; *Processionale Sarisburiense*, Lond., 1554, £32; *Jo. de Thwrocz, Chronica Hungarica*, first edition, 1488, £65; *Der Ritter von Thurn*, Basel, 1493, £41; *George Whetstone's Mirrour for Magistrates of Cities*, etc., 1584, £22. Total of two days' sale, £4,168 12s. 6d.—*Athenæum*, December 1.

#### PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

The *Transactions of the Glasgow Archæological Society*, New Series, vol. iv., part i., have reached us. Archbishop Eyre, the president of the society, contributes a forcible address, pleading for the "Preservation of Scottish Ecclesiastical Monuments," and also a short paper on "The Seal of Inchaffray," illustrated by an admirable plate of the seal. "The Seals of the University of Glasgow," with an excellent illustrative plate, are described by Mr. G. W. Campbell. Mrs. Frances Murray has a curious and most interesting subject, very quaintly illustrated, in "Painted Wall Cloths in Sweden," which shows how painted tapestry or cloths such as were used in these islands in Elizabethan times—Falstaff speaks of his recruits as being "as ragged as Lazarus in the painted cloth"—were employed by the peasants in some parts of Sweden as wall-coverings until comparatively recent days. The other contents of a well printed and well illustrated part include "Notice of Armour and Arms at Eglinton Castle, Three Scottish Swords, etc.," by Mr. R. Brydall; "Note on the Church of Saint Kentigerna, Inchcailleach, Loch Lomond," by the Rev. W. H. Macleod; "The Old Lands of Partick, and the Mill thereof," by Mr. James White; "Notes on Two Copies of the Solemn League and Covenant preserved in the Hunterian Museum of the Glasgow University," by Professor Young and Mr. W. I. Addison; "The Inscriptions on the Distance-Slabs of the Vallum or Wall of Antoninus Pius," by Dr. James Macdonald; the fourth supplement to Dr. John Ferguson's "Bibliographical Notes on Histories of Inventions and Books of Secrets"; and "The Old Church of St. Kentigern, Lanark," by Mr. Hugh Davidson.

We have received the *Transactions of the Hull Scientific and Field Naturalists' Club* for 1900 (vol. i., No. iii.), edited by T. Sheppard, F.G.S., and J. R. Boyle, F.S.A. Every article, we are glad to see, refers to matters and subjects of local interest, and the whole volume testifies to much good and careful work done by members of the club. Among the more strictly archæological contents are Mr. Sheppard's interesting and instructive study of "Prehistoric Man in Holderness"; the same writer's careful notes on various bronze weapons and on a Roman vase—all found in the district; and a facsimile and transcript by

Mr. J. R. Boyle, F.S.A., of "A Haltemprice Document," viz., a receipt for £4 6s. 8d. for tithe corn paid in 1535 or 1536, which is the only document known to be in existence that was actually written by an inmate of the old priory at Haltemprice. There are also many papers of interest to geologists and naturalists on subjects which do not come within our purview. The book is sold to non-members by Messrs. A. Brown and Sons, Savile Street, Hull, at the price of 2s. net—decidedly a low price considering the value of the contents.

The *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland* for the quarter ending September 30, 1900 (part iii., vol. x.), is also to hand. The principal paper is a very full "Account of the Excavation of Two Lake-Dwellings in the Neighbourhood of Clones," by Dr. S. A. D'Arcy. It is interesting to note that in the foundations of one crannog were found extremely large and thoroughly sound logs of black oak *chopped* into convenient lengths. There were also some trunks of yew-trees of great size in a splendid state of preservation. The relics found were very numerous, and excellent illustrative drawings are given. Mr. T. J. Westropp describes "The Clog an Oir, or Bell Shrine of Scatterry"; Mr. James Mills gives "Sixteenth-Century Notices of the Chapels and Crypts of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Dublin," better known now as Christ Church Cathedral, mercifully "restored" years ago; and Mr. J. C. Buckley sends "Notes on Boundary Crosses." Short notes on a variety of subjects, an account of the society's excursions, and other miscellanea, complete a capital and well-illustrated part.

Part iii. of the *Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological Society* for the current year, recently issued to members, contains these papers: "On Two Rectors of Whitchurch," by the Hon. and Rev. G. H. F. Vane; "The Church Goods of Shropshire, temp. Edward VI.," and "The Churchwardens' Accounts of Uffington, 1627-1693," by the Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, F.S.A. There are also an Index of the Papers published in the first twenty-three volumes of the *Transactions* (1878-1900) and an Index of Authors. Ecclesiologists should note that in the present volume the whole of the Edwardian Inventories of Church Goods relating to Shropshire have been printed. The part also contains an Index Locorum, a Glossary of Words used in the Inventories, and some capital notes on the Inventories themselves and on the Lichfield and Hereford Sequences of Colome.

#### PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—November 29.—Viscount Dillon, president, in the chair.—Mr. R. C. Clephan and Colonel Hennell were admitted Fellows.—The Earl of Halsbury, Lord Chancellor of England, and the Hon. Alban Gibbs, M.P., were elected Fellows under the statutes, cap. i., sec. v.—Mr. C. H. Read, secretary, gave a new interpretation of the use of the well-known object in the British

Museum called the Mold corslet. Mr. Read had it recently mounted on a copper plate, so as to restore it to its original form and proportions. From the time it had come into the Museum in the year 1835 until now no attempt had been made to reconstitute it. As soon, however, as each piece fell into its proper place and the real size and shape of the object became apparent, it was clear, both from the proportions and the shape, that it could not have been intended for a man. Mr. Read explained, by means of a lantern-slide, the difficulties in the way of such a supposition, and stated his belief that it was intended for the covering for the chest of a horse, viz., a poitrail or peytral (*anglice*, a brunt, according to the president), such as was not uncommonly found in the heavy plate armour for horses in the sixteenth century.—Mr. Read's opinion that the "corslet" belonged to the end of the Bronze Age, or even to the beginning of the succeeding Iron Age, was disputed by Sir Henry Howorth, and a fine bronze shield from the society's collection was produced in support of Mr. Read's contention.—Mr. W. H. St. John Hope read an account of recent excavations on the site of St. Augustine's Abbey, Canterbury, with special reference to the early Saxon church of St. Pancras.—*Athenæum*, December 8.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—November 21.—Mr. C. H. Compton, vice-president, in the chair.—The Rev. H. J. D. Astley read an interesting résumé of the proceedings of the recent congress at Leicester, which will be published in the journal in due course. Mr. Astley also read "Notes on the Mound Dwellings of Auchingaich," by Mr. W. A. Donnelly. The locality of these mounds is in the north-west corner of Dumbartonshire, in that picturesque and mountainous belt which runs between Loch Lomond and the Gareloch on the Auchingaich, one of the highest tributaries of the Fruin Water. These mounds first attract attention from their colour, as well as from their configuration, the turf on their hillock surfaces being generally of a deeper green, and their outlines suggesting a more monotonous repetition of contour than is found in any natural configuration of landscape. They are grouped together in clusters of three and four or half a dozen, almost touching one another—as a matter of fact, many do touch each other; they form a border to a quadrangular space about 100 yards square to the number of over forty. The mounds are all more or less circular in shape, standing about 5 feet high at the highest, but more often not more than 3 feet 6 inches above the level of the natural hillside, and present a remarkable similarity to the homes of the beaver. Further off, on the right bank of the Auchingaich, Mr. Donnelly discovered another group, about 100 yards up the mountain-side, of some seventeen or twenty more similar mounds. Excavations were made in some of them, which disclosed the existence of boulder-built walls, rude and strong, each mound having a narrow doorway, with the jambs invariably in their original position, but the lintels displaced, and in two instances lying on the doorstep. The general characteristics of these mounds suggest the idea of

their having been the homes of an early pigmy race. In the discussion following the paper, the chairman, Mr. Rayson, Mr. Folkard, Rev. H. J. D. Astley, and others, took part. Various opinions were expressed as to the probable value of the discovery, but all were agreed in attributing the construction of the mounds to human hands, but by whom, for what purpose, and at what period, they were constructed, it is impossible to say with the data at present furnished. Further exploration, which will be undertaken in due course, may enable archaeologists to arrive at a definite conclusion.

GLASGOW ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The annual general meeting was held in November. Mr. George Neilson, F.S.A. Scot., presided, and there was a large attendance. The annual report of the council was submitted. The report of the society's committee on the investigations on the line of the Antonine Wall, which was issued during the course of last session, had met with a most favourable reception from scholars at home and abroad. The council recorded with regret the death of the Marquis of Bute, who for many years took a lively interest in the work of the society, and also the death of Dr. James Macdonald, who from the date of his becoming a member of the society, in 1884, had taken a warm interest in promoting its prosperity and usefulness. The council had received intimation of the resignation of Archbishop Eyre of the office of president of the society, and had passed a resolution expressing their appreciation of his valuable researches and his splendid services to the society. On the motion of the chairman, the report was adopted. Thereafter Mr. J. Romilly Allen, F.S.A., delivered a lecture on "Early Christian Monuments of the Glasgow District." He dealt with the number of the monuments, their geographical distribution, their decorative features, the object of their erection, and their age. He divided the monuments into three groups—an earlier group, which were more near to the Celtic pagan; a later group, which were more allied to the Norman influence; and a middle group, showing the Scandinavian influence of the Viking invasion.

A meeting of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND was held at No. 6, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, on November 27. Professor Wright, M.A., M.D., presided. In the absence of the vice-president, Mr. Robert Day, J.P., a paper written by that gentleman was read by the chairman, the subject being, "A Gold Medal presented to the Dublin Independent Volunteers, 1781, by Colonel Henry Grattan, and another of the same character, connected with the Dundalk Artillery; also a Co. Meath Gold Medal." Lord Walter Fitzgerald, M.R.I.A. (vice-president), read a paper on "The Effigy of King Felim O'Connor in Roscommon Abbey, and the Altar-tomb it rests on." A third paper, on "The Antiquities of Caher Island, Co. Mayo," was read by Mr. T. W. Rolleston.

The SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY held a meeting at Midhurst on November 27, Colonel Hollist presiding. Mr. Philip M. Johnston, who lectured

on behalf of the society, first gave a description of some of the interesting mural paintings still preserved in old Sussex churches, his remarks being illustrated by cartoons and drawings hung round the room. These represented mediæval art from the eleventh to the sixteenth century, the most interesting paintings, perhaps, being those discovered on the walls of Hardham Church. He then proceeded to describe various features of special interest in some of the churches and other buildings in West Sussex, with reference particularly to the long-forgotten use of "low side windows," and the existence in ancient times of anchorites' cells. This part of the lecture was illustrated by a series of lantern-slides, from Mr. Johnston's own photographs and drawings. Mr. J. Lewis André, F.S.A., afterwards gave a short impromptu address on some points of antiquarian interest in the district.

A meeting of the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES was held on November 28, Mr. R. Welford in the chair. The chairman read a note on the name of Arthur's Hill, Newcastle. He said the letter of Mr. Thomas Arthur read at the last meeting, suggesting that the village owed its name to an ancestor of his, Isaac Arthur, who built it, contained an element of probability which seemed to invite further inquiry. That inquiry had been made, and it was not favourable to Mr. Arthur's contention. Let them seriously consider the statement of Dr. Bruce, which remained unchallenged for nearly forty years—that Mr. Isaac Cookson, the owner of land described as a quarry-field, gave the village of stone houses which he erected the name of his son Arthur. Mr. Isaac Cookson had undoubtedly a son of that name. Dr. Bruce was a young man of twenty or more at the time, and it might be assumed that he knew perfectly well what he was talking about. Mr. Cookson called the hill after his son Arthur, and the first three streets after his remaining three sons—Edward, John, and William. It was named Arthur Hill on Oliver's plan, but, just as Bulman village became Bulman's village, popular custom transformed it into Arthur's Hill.

At the meeting of the SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY, held on December 12, a paper by Mr. F. Legge, on "The Names of Demons in the Magic Papyri," was read.

## Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

CHARTRES: ITS CATHEDRAL AND CHURCHES. By H. J. L. J. Massé, M.A. With forty-seven illustrations. London: G. Bell and Sons, 1900. Crown 8vo., pp. viii, 120. Price 2s. 6d.

It was a happy thought which prompted Messrs. Bell to extend their most interesting and useful



"Cathedral Series" of handbooks to the great cathedral and other churches of the Continent. *Chartres*—the volume before us—is the initial issue of this Continental series, and we are already promised similar monographs on Rouen and Notre Dame, Paris, in turn.

As the prime object of these books is to instruct the student as well as aid the tourist to understand what he sees, we would suggest that in future editions of this volume, and those which are to follow, the Latin and other foreign extracts (pp. 4, 8, 11, 12, 75, etc.) should be accompanied by an English translation, that the ordinary reader may at least arrive at the gist of what the author means to convey. The paragraphs relating to the polychromatic art on pages 23, 48, 60, should be brought a little more into harmony, as "a system of painting utterly at variance with the spirit of any Gothic cathedral" seems a little beside the mark when we know how extravagantly the mediæval architect used this method of decoration, with the object not alone to take away the cold, monotonous whiteness of the stone and preserve it, but also to develop the beauty and bring out to perfection the proportions of the building, as may be seen in the Royal Westminster tombs, the chapter-house doorway, and the lovely Lady Chapel at Ely, which Bishop Simon de Montacute, unable to complete before his death, left as a precious bequest to a monk, confident that he would carry out the work to the accomplishment of his heart's desire. The suggested allusion to the *Vierge aux Miracles* as "Nigra sum sed formosa" (p. 86 note) may be better explained in the words of Tursellino on the venerable image of Our Lady of Loreto: "Her face is varnished with amber giving a silver gloss, but darkened with the smoke of lights, yet this very darkening (a token of antiquity and religion) doth exceedingly increase the majesty of her virginal countenance" (*History of Our Blessed Lady of Loreto*, 1608, pp. 15, 16), or by the Black (silver) Rood of Scotland revered at Durham—black with the smoke of the many votive tapers continuously burning before it. The print of the fabric of the veil of Byzantine work might fittingly have been accompanied by the portions of the shrouds of SS. Savinian and Potentian—the missionaries who sent Chartres its first bishops, Altin and Eodald—preserved at Sens. The book is lavishly illustrated by a large number of beautiful "half-tones."

We might suggest to our enterprising publishers the bringing out of an extra volume on this gem among cathedrals, dealing exclusively with the wonderful carvings which encrust the venerable structure on every part—truly a Bible, the Bible of Chartres in stone. For the rest the name of the author of Gloucester and Tewkesbury is a guarantee for the excellence of the work.

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THE STORY OF ALFRED THE GREAT. Told by Walter Hawkins and Edward Thornton Smith. With ten illustrations. London: Horace Marshall and Son, 1900. Pp. viii, 142. Price 2s. 6d. This little book sets out the story of Alfred the Great "for the general reader who has no time for

research, and the youthful reader who has no interest in it." In ten well-arranged chapters it describes the career and works of the great King, and the well-known record is given with some vividness, and in a simple and direct style of good English prose which is welcome in these days of books too hastily prepared. The authors assure their readers that, though the pages are not encumbered with footnotes and references to authorities, yet the authorities have been consulted; and it is evident that the sketch which they give is based upon a large amount of scholarly research, and so is, upon the whole, a trustworthy account. At the same time we are bound to take the test which they offer of "accuracy" and "careful verification," and we find a few slips in detail which the present condition of "Alfred literature" should have obviated. For instance, Asser's account is so clear that there is no reason (at p. 10) for attributing to Osburgha and not to Judith Alfred's early lessons in letters. We doubt, subject to correction, the alleged policy (at p. 13) of Swithun "in keeping the Saxon court and St. Peter's on close terms of intimacy"; the traces of any such European relation are of the scantiest kind. The Alfred jewel is preserved (at p. 57), not in the Bodleian Library, but in the new Ashmolean Museum at Oxford. On pp. 26, 34, and 140, we note trivial misprints for "cowardlily," "woeful," and "fitful." But these slight flaws apart, we commend the volume as a popular story-book about the greatest of English Kings, which is certainly a great advance in style and carefulness upon other books of its own kind. The authors, steering between strict truth and a very proper sentiment, seem to have hit the right mean in their exposition of those justly popular stories which adorn the fame of Alfred. The few photographic views of scenes connected with Alfred's career are also happily chosen, though we are bound to say that there are particular spots at Winchester which could be more usefully shown than the bird's-eye view of the modern city given at p. 133. There is still room for a book illustrated, as modern ways and means readily allow, with pictures and figures of scenes and relics more intimately connected with Alfred's time. The closing chapter, with its estimate of the King's character, is as true as it is eloquent; in terms of very just enthusiasm it claims that the story reveals "the most perfect character in our annals. It blends so many virtues in exquisite accord." The appeal of the authors to Englishmen to make reversion to Alfred's type their patriotic aim is wise and timely.

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THE BOOK OF JOHN FISHER, Town Clerk and Deputy Recorder of Warwick (1580-1588). Transcribed and Edited by Thomas Kemp. With Preface by the Hon. A. Lyttleton, Q.C., M.P. Warwick: H. T. Cooke and Sons. 4to., pp. xv, 216. Price not stated.

The Corporation of Warwick are fortunate in the possession of this "Book of John Fisher," which Mr. Kemp with commendable care and painstaking industry has now made accessible to antiquaries. John Fisher was for twenty-seven



years or more Town Clerk of Warwick, several times M.P. for the borough, and at the time of the beginning of the record, Bailiff of Warwick. The "Book" illuminates at many points the social life of the sixteenth century. It shows the punishments meted out to all sorts of offenders. Some charges are marked "dischargid," or "let goo"; many "whippid and let goo." Two pedlars, having nefarious dealings with a "petycote" are "committid to the gaole as Roges." The details of the various examinations of culprits are often most interesting, and show how vagrants and thieves and rascals of various kinds from all parts of the country passed through the Bailiff's hands in eight years. The Bailiff himself directly cross-examined the accused after the fashion which is now supposed to be peculiarly French. The book also contains records of assessments and payments for various purposes—poor-relief, the making of archery-butts, and for "newe Rales and postes set up about the said Butts," for the fitting out of

dialect words of opprobrium;" but the use of "faggot" in this sense is by no means confined to Warwickshire, nor, indeed, to the Midland Counties. The other sections, especially that on "Folk-lore," include many ideas which are common in various parts of the country. Folk, for instance, "tell the bees" of any important event happening in the home in both the southern and northern counties of England, as well as in the Midlands. But such overlapping is inevitable in any work treating of the customs and beliefs of a special district. Besides the sections we have named, the book contains chapters on "The Parson"—the famous Dr. Samuel Parr; "The Poets," and "The Novelist." The last-named is, of course, George Eliot, of whose connection with the county a very interesting sketch is given. By the courtesy of the publisher we are able to reproduce the picture of Arbury Hall, George Eliot's "Cheverel Manor." The "Poets" are Somerville, Shenstone, the almost forgotten Richard Jago, poet of "Edge Hill," and



ARBURY HALL.

soldiers for service in Ireland, and so on. Rents for houses and gardens, lists of authorized buyers and sellers in Warwick Market, prices of cattle and many other varied matters all find record. Mr. Kemp is to be thanked for a valuable contribution to local and social history. The book is prettily got up, but the index might with advantage have been made fuller. The title-page is not dated.

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SHAKESPEARE'S GREENWOOD. By George Morley. Eight illustrations. London: David Nutt, 1900. Square 16mo., pp. xx, 289. Price 5s. net.

This is an extremely pretty book. Paper, print, illustrations, binding—all are charming. It was a happy thought of Mr. Morley to bring together notes on the language, superstitions, customs, folk-lore, and birds and trees of the beautiful Midland county for ever associated with the name of Shakespeare. Many of the words mentioned and discussed in the section on "Language," are, of course, not exclusively Midland. Mr. Morley includes "faggot" among "peculiarly Warwickshire

Lady Luxborough, who wrote pretty lines to Shenstone. Mr. Morley may be congratulated on producing a book which is very pleasant to read and delightful to look at and handle; but why does he call Warwickshire "leafy" some dozens of times? Such monotony of epithet becomes tiresome.

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ALL ABOUT THE MERRY TALES OF GOTHAM. By Alfred Stapleton. With illustrations. Nottingham: R. N. Pearson, 1900. 8vo., pp. 190. Price 5s. net.

Mr. Stapleton has chosen a good subject, but has failed to treat it as it should be treated. The articles of which the book is composed first appeared in the pages of a local newspaper, and are reprinted direct from the linotype castings in narrow, unattractive-looking columns. Such course has effectually precluded all adequate revision and correction, and, what is still more needed, the complete recasting of the author's material. But the book must not be taken very seriously. The author says, very rightly (p. 36)

that to be properly qualified to examine the "Tales" "one should have a good foundation in the direction of a knowledge of general chap-book literature, of parallel stories, British and Continental, to those of Gotham—both of temporary [*sic*] and earlier dates—a due insight into folk-lore and other matters." This seems indisputable, but Mr. Stapleton continues: "In these directions the present writer has to confess to virtually profound ignorance." In view of such a confession, it is impossible to treat the book as a serious contribution to the literature of Folklore. It contains, however, many extracts and other matter of considerable value to students of Noddledom, although ill-arranged, and sundry sketches and cuts of interest, but there is no index.

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MANUSCRIPTS RELATING TO THE COUNTY OF NOTTINGHAM in the possession of Mr. James Ward. Transcribed and edited by John T. Godfrey. Portraits and facsimiles. London: H. Sotheman and Co., 1900. 4to., pp. xviii, 144. 200 copies. Price 21s. net. 25 L. P. copies.

This volume contains ninety-four documents, letters and poems, several of which are from the well-known collection of the late Sir Thomas Phillipps, F.R.S. A few of the items, especially one or two of the more modern papers, seem hardly worthy of a place in the collection; but as a whole the contents of the book will be found of more than local interest. Among the many autographs reproduced are those of Sterne, Gilbert Wakefield, Robert Thoroton, Kirke White, Byron, and many other notabilities of both local and general fame. There are many portraits and several interesting facsimiles. The frontispiece is an excellent reduced facsimile in colour of a page of a fourteenth-century Gradual of York. This MS. is on vellum, has many illuminations, and excepting the first leaf, which is torn out, is perfect and in excellent preservation. A description of it, with another page of facsimile, fills the first three pages of the volume. The actual documents reproduced or described are of very varying degrees of interest. There are Civil War letters and orders relating to operations in the neighbourhood of Newark, Nottingham, and Belvoir Castle; letters of Gilbert Wakefield, Kirke White, Byron, George Cruikshank, Lord Palmerston, Duke of Newcastle, Gladstone, and many others; probates of wills, writs, powers of attorney, etc.

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THE MINOR WRITINGS OF CHARLES DICKENS: A BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SKETCH. By Frederic G. Kitton. "The Book Lover's Library." London: Elliot Stock, 1900. 8vo., pp. xi, 260. Price 4s. 6d.

Mr. Kitton is an indefatigable worker in that attractive field labelled "Dickensiana." This new volume is a companion or sequel to his "Novels of Charles Dickens," issued in 1897, and completes the bibliographical history of the novelist's writings from December, 1833, when his first printed paper appeared in the *Monthly Magazine*, to his death in June, 1870. The results enshrined in this charming little book—well printed and tastefully bound—have not been obtained without much

labour. For the first time a complete list of Dickens's contributions to periodical literature has been compiled, and this has involved, among other labours, a careful perusal of the set of nineteen volumes of *Household Words*, in which, as the contributions were unsigned, the novelist's papers could only be identified by internal evidence. It is satisfactory to know that Mr. Kitton's list was endorsed by the late Mr. Charles Dickens the younger, who had gone over the same ground not long before. The sections of the book are "Sketches by Boz," concerning which much detailed and curious information is given; "American Notes"; "Pictures from Italy"; "Hard Times," a title chosen from fourteen proposed names; "Christmas Books"; "Miscellaneous Prose Writings"; "Articles and Short Stories in English and American Journals"—eight English and three American; "Independent Publications with which Dickens was associated as Editor or Contributor"; "Plays"; "Poems, Songs, and other Rhymes"; and an appendix touching on plagiarisms, unauthorized continuations, etc. The whole volume is most interesting and readable, while to bibliographers it is indispensable.

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We have received the *Reliquary* for October. It opens with a paper by the Rev. Dr. Cox on "The Old and New Churches of St. Michael, Barton-le-Street," embodying Sir Stephen Glyn's notes, made in 1863, on the Norman church, which was demolished in 1870-71. "Leader Scott" sends an account of "An Early Christian Chancel"—that of the Church of Rosciolo, in the Abruzzi. Mr. Richard Quick writes "On Bells," and Mr. J. Romilly Allen, F.S.A., on a "Bronze Bowl, found at Needham Market." All the articles, as well as the archaeological "Notes," are fully and well illustrated. The numbers of the *Architectural Review* for October and November are to hand. In the former we are glad to see that Mr. J. C. Paget strongly condemns the new guard-house at the Tower. Mr. F. H. Jackson has a charming article on "Fountains," and Mr. R. Phené Spiers concludes his account of the "Great Mosque of the Omeiyades, Damascus." In the November number the chief attraction is an article by Mr. H. C. Corlette on "Albi Cathedral," which, in common with the other contents of both numbers, is lavishly and beautifully illustrated.

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The first number (November) of a new venture, the *Imperial and Colonial Magazine* (Hurst and Blackett, Limited), price 1s. net, has reached us. Its contents represent many parts of the Empire. Professor Keane supplies the first part of an "Historical Survey of British South Africa"; Sir George Birdwood writes on "The People of India"; Sir Charles Dilke begins a series of papers on "The Century in our Colonies," and Mr. E. A. Petherick another on "The Colonization of Australia." There are many other articles, including an historical account of Colchester, stories and notes, and a good supply of illustrations. The new magazine should appeal to a very wide circle of readers.

We have received another novelty in the shape of No. 1 (November) of the *Architects' Magazine*, price 6d., the official organ of the Society of Architects, and practically a continuation of the Journal of that society. Its interest is chiefly professional. The numbers of the *American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal* for September and October, and November and December, are also on our table. The former contains, *inter alia*, illustrated articles on "Mexican Paper," by Professor Starr, and on "Ancient Aztec Cities and Civilization," by Dr. Stephen Peet; while the contents of the latter include papers on "Architecture in the Stone Age," "Philippine Place Names," and "The De Soto Expedition through Florida."

Mr. Elliot Stock has issued a pretty and convenient *George Herbert Calendar*.



## Correspondence.

### INSCRIPTION ON PANTILE.

TO THE EDITOR.

ABOUT nineteen years ago on the roof of some old cottages at Hadham Ford was found a pantile which appears to be about a century or so old. On the hollow side is stamped an inscription, which is repeated four times, each covering a space of about 4 inches square, and each inscription was shown upside down when the tile was fixed. Some of the words are very clear and distinct, but the lines appear to have been cropped at each end, which renders it difficult to understand their meaning, and some of the letters are not very plain. Perhaps someone can give a clue respecting them, and enable them to be deciphered. The following is one of the inscriptions as nearly as it can be made out:

I finde names  
when he adjudge  
may reade \* for ewa  
foundt deade \* and so  
consist \* by that or  
ersonn misste \* for  
t spirit meeke save  
thee holy catholihe  
h an eare \* heare \* wha  
m thov \* hast \* that no  
m \* c \* III \* V \* II

W. B. GERISH.

Bishop's Stortford.

### ANCIENT CITY CUSTOM.

TO THE EDITOR.

The ancient ceremony referred to by you at p. 325 of the *Antiquary* for November last, implies that, in acknowledgment of our Corporate privileges conferred by Charter, we are still nominally under the obsolete feudal law. This quit-rent service dates, it is said, from about the year 1191,

for while King Richard was abroad on his crusade, his brother, Prince John, acting as Regent, did by some formal ceremony acknowledge or recognise London as a *commune* or corporate body entitled to self-government; and our first Mayor, named FitzAlwyn, continued in office till, say, A.D. 1213.

The form of service called quit-rent is rendered, not for possession or occupation, but as an acquittance or discharge from some menial personal service dispensed with, which, however, might on neglect be reinforced, but here is performed once a year in dumb-show.

The Shrievalty is connected with the rent of £300 per annum, then due to the Crown for the farm of Middlesex, dating from a charter of Henry I., which sum would now represent a very large amount in modern currency. It is to be noted that the mythical *moors* in Salop, and the unknown forge in St. Clement Danes parish, are both outside the City boundaries, so this personal service did not implicate the City in its corporate capacity, but only affected an official who might be dismissed on occasion. And by a charter of Henry III. in 1252-53, an allowance of £7 was made to the City by abatement from the £300 of rent, nominally for some land not in the City's possession; so the personal service is voluntary and the alleged tenures are non-existent.

The Sheriff was originally and is still elsewhere an officer of the Crown, and the transfer of such appointment to a civic community appears to have required some form of compensatory acknowledgment as to the obligations of feudal law; so when London became self-governing by consent of the Crown, this formal ceremony was originated as a loop-hole for intervention on cause arising.

It may be noted that St. Clement's represents the eastern end of Watling Street as it left the City *via* Fleet Street, while the *moors* represent its western end, which stood at Wroxeter or Uriconium in Shropshire; so the implied service was connected with the shoeing of a royal retinue or a progress, it being the office of a King's Marshal of the Horse. This may point to the survival in our Mayor or Provost of the Roman official seated in London as president of *Britannia prima*, whose jurisdiction would end where Watling Street joined the frontier of *Britannia Secunda*, now the Principality of Wales. Further, this feudal service recognises us as the only unreformed Corporation left.

A. HALL.

ERRATUM.—In the December number, p. 357, col. 1, line 22, for *fifteenth* read *thirteenth*.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.